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VOL. XXIII NO. 187 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Linlithgow To Succeed Willingdon

Baldwin's Prize Boy For Viceroyalty

New Man At Helm To Inaugurate Reforms

Officials Will Look To His Lead In New Constitution, Hails Simla

SIMLA, August 6.

The following Communique has been issued:—

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Most Honourable Marquess of Linlithgow, Kt., G.C.I.E, to be the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in succession to His Excellency the Right Honourable Earl of Willingdon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.B.E., whose term of office is due to expire in April next.—A. P.

FIRST VICEROY UNDER REFORMS

Lord Linlithgow On Mission To India

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Marquess of Linlithgow has been appointed as the next Viceroy of India, in succession to Lord Willingdon whose term of office is due to expire in April 1936.

The fact that the appointment is announced some months before Lord Linlithgow takes office may be interpreted to indicate the determination of the Government to press on the inauguration of the new constitution. The appointment confirms the political prophets who generally predicted Lord Linlithgow as the fittest choice.

It is recalled that his Chairmanship of the Royal Commission on agriculture in India has given him personal experience in the administration of the subject which is supremely important to the future of India, while by his Chairmanship of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian reforms, he gained close experience and knowledge of the new constitution, under which he will be the first Governor-General.—Reuter.

LINLITHGOW'S CAREER

Lord Linlithgow was born in September 24, 1887 and was educated at Eton. He saw service in the Great War and was Civil Lord of the Admiralty from 1922-24. He was Deputy Chairman of the Unionist Party organisation from 1924 to 1926. He was the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture from 1926-1928 and spent many months in India in that capacity. He was decorated with G. C. I. E. for his labours in the Royal Commission. Latterly, he became well-known as the Chairman of the Jt. Select Committee on Indian Reforms. It will be recalled that under his Chairmanship, the Committee even went back on the White Paper proposals and made many reactionary changes in the India Bill.

SIMLA HAILS HIM

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The appointment of Lord Linlithgow as the next Viceroy of India has been welcomed here, in official quarters, as one of the best that could have been thought of at present. Like Lord Irwin, Lord Linlithgow enjoys in a special measure the confidence of Mr. Baldwin, and for two years, it had been known in the inner circles in London that Lord Linlithgow was marked out for the Viceroyalty. This was the opinion held even before Lord Linlithgow was appointed as the chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the India Bill.

BALDWIN'S CHOICE.

In fact, two years ago when it was thought that Lord Willingdon would retire early, Lord Linlithgow's name was mentioned.

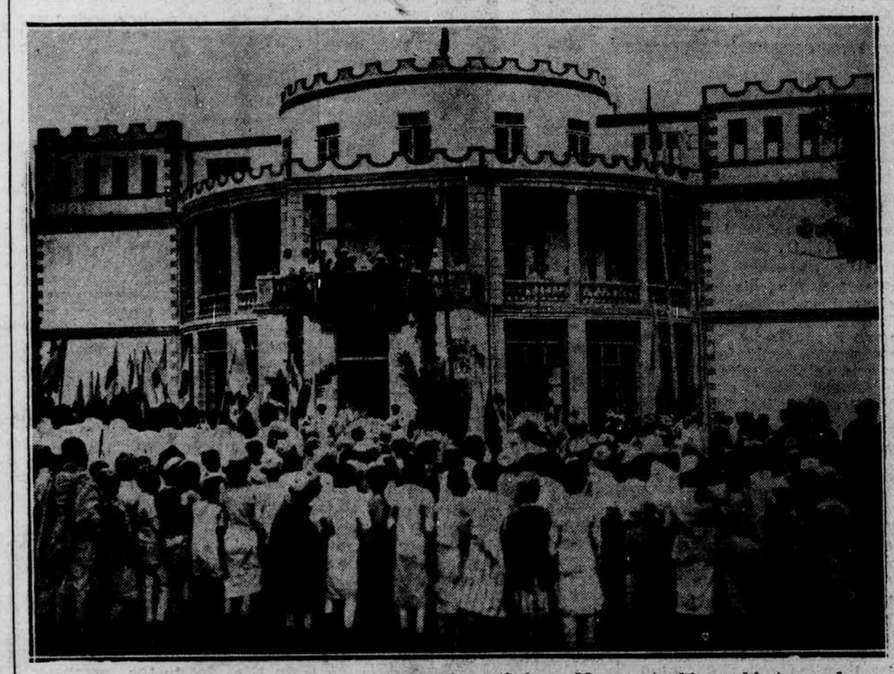
The fact that Lord Linlithgow was kept out of the Government of Mr. Baldwin was another factor which confirmed earlier forecasts.

Recently however, some doubts were cast regarding his coming out to India owing, it is said, to the ill-health of Lady Linlithgow. The point emphasised about Lord Linlithgow here is that he is hard-working, possesses keen intellect, is young and therefore capable of bearing the strain of being the first Viceroy under the new constitution. His work during the constitutional enquiry showed that his tendencies were more Conservative than Liberal. In any case, he did figure in the final scene as being the author of the only radical change for the better made in the interest of India by the House of Lords in introducing direct election into the Council of State.

THEY WILL LOOK TO HIS LEAD.

His task will be more responsible than that of any of his predeces-

(Continued on page 7)



The Emperor of Abyssinia delivering one of his stirring addresses to his subjects and calling upon them to be prepared to defend their hearths and homes against the Italian menace.

DIM PEACE PROSPECTS

Abyssinia Insists On Examination Of Frontier Question

ROME WILL SAY "NO"

ROME, Aug. 6.

Difficulties for the Conciliation Commission are already arising in consequence of the reports that Abyssinia persists that the commission should examine the question of frontier in relation to Ualual incident. In this event, it is considered here the meeting of the Commission becomes impossible.—Reuter.

MILLION MEN UNDER ARMS

Mobilisation For War In Italy

ROME, Aug. 6.

Nearly a million Italians are under arms with the new order issued to-day for mobilising for East Africa two more regular divisions and another blackshirt division totalling 42,000.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S JINNAH HALL MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party a public meeting will be held in the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Subject: Challenge to the new Constitution.

Speakers: Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan and Mr. C. K. Narayanswami.

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally will preside.

TO-MORROW'S LECTURE

Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will speak on "Twilight of Capitalism" to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall.

NO BAN ON BRITISH VOLUNTEERS

LONDON, Aug. 6.

It is officially denied that British volunteers have been banned from enlistment for service in Abyssinia or that obstacles are placed in their way.—Reuter.

PREPARATIONS FOR THREE-POWER PARLEYS

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Preparations are afoot to arrange the Three-Power Abyssinian Conference early next week in or near Paris. Capt. Authony Eden made a full report to Sir Samuel Hoare this morning.

Abyssinia is not expected to be invited in the early stages, but will be kept informed through her Minister at Paris.—Reuter.

U. S. COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.

The members of the New York Cotton Exchange estimate cotton crop at 1,14,31,000 bales.

INDIAN AIRMEN REACH CAIRO

CAIRO, August 6.

The three Indian airmen, who are flying to the Cape have arrived here and will proceed to Khartoum to-morrow.—Reuter.

BREST DOCK-YARD CLOSED

Arsenal Workers Resist Guards With Bolts And Bottles

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BREST, Aug. 6.

A serious situation arose in the naval dockyard following the lightning strike yesterday of the arsenal workers as a protest against the 10 per cent. wage cut under decree laws. Workers refused to resume work on the cruiser "Dunkerque", while the guards remained posted aboard to keep order.

They then swarmed the other yards stirring up their comrades until the whole dockyard was seething. The troops of the marines tried to round up the workers, but met with a lively bombardment of tools, bolts and bottles. The dockyard was eventually cleared and closed, the demonstrators marched through the town singing the "Internationale."

Federation Near At Hand?

REPORTED CHANGE IN OFFICIAL VIEW

Foreign Experts For Settlement Of Financial Relations

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, August 6.

I understand that the personnel of the Committee which will investigate into the financial relations between the Centre and the provinces will be confined to experts, and the personnel of the Committee may be largely drawn from outside experts.

Moreover, it is held here in official circles that the job will be a very heavy one, as the most detailed investigation will have to be undertaken into the financial position of the provinces and the centre. Another reason why only experts will be required is that the proposed Committee will have to avoid the mistake committed by the Meston Settlement.

The ideal before the Committee would be to evolve such a formula as would be applicable automatically, so that hereafter, provinces may be prevented from coming up to the centre begging for concessions.

The main task of the Committee would, of course, be to see when the Centre may start giving up a part of the income-tax and over how long a period, should this be spread; further on what proportion, should the distribution of such income-tax among the provinces be based. This problem, though looking simple, would lead to a most detailed scrutiny of the financial affairs of all Governments in India.

NO ROOM FOR OFFICIALS.

The Committee should come out this cold weather, because its report must give material to the British Government to make the order-in-council for Parliament's approval.

Sir Arthur McWatter or any official or ex-official of the Government of India or of the Provincial Government is thus not likely to be on the Committee.

The personnel has not been selected, but I am told, attempt will also be made to see, if any Indian expert can be associated with it.

SUBVENTION TO PROVINCES.

The Committee's work will not be confined, however, to the income-tax issue alone. A number of questions created by subvention to provinces would be examined. What subventions should be paid to the Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa and whether such subventions should be governed by certain formula which may enable the Central Government to see that it is not used as milch cow by these newly created provincial administrations are some of the important problems to be explored by the Committee.

Again Assam's case, because of its financial difficulties may be specially reviewed by the Committee, to see whether any form of special assistance is needed by that province.

Sir James Grigg took sympathetic interest in the matter during the last session of the Assembly, and this encourages the hope that Assam may find its case referred to the Financial Relations Committee.

I may mention here that originally, it appeared that this Committee would come out in the cold weather of 1936-37 but now it seems certain that it will come out this cold weather.

OFFICIAL FALLACY.

I find that most of the Government officials here were under the impression that even though provincial autonomy would come into being on the 1st January 1937, Federal change would take three years to materialize, and that the present Government would continue to function till then. They thought that safety lay in such a course, because the provincial experiment would have time to be judged, and a strong central Government would be needed during the early period of that experiment.

Now officials find that as the Act has been passed, the relationship between the Crown and the Government of this country becomes directly established, and the Secretary of State goes out of the picture, which means that in law, the Federal Government would come into being from the very day when Provincial Autonomy would function, the only difference being, that instead of the Federal Legislature and Federal Executive, the existing legislature and executive would function.

This new aspect, having dawned on the official world here, it has changed their outlook, and they now realize that it would be impossible to delay Federation coming into being on financial or political grounds, which they thought, would have been possi-

(Continued on page 7).

Motor Taxation Bill On The Anvil

POONA CONFERENCE PROPOSALS

(By Telephone)

(From Our Own Correspondent)

POONA, August 6.

About a score of members of the Bombay Legislative Council attended to-day the informal conference convened by the Government to discuss the Motor Taxation Bill, which they propose to introduce in the October session of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The proceedings were not open to the Press, and no outsider was allowed to attend the conference. But a representative of the Western India Automobile Association, it is understood, was invited.

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, the Finance Member, presided. Mr. C. W. A. Turner was present, but Ministers Kambli and Bhutto were absent.

The discussion to-day centred round, it is understood, on the following proposals:—

(1) The abolition of tolls;

(2) the allotment of a share of the tax to local bodies;

(3) to prepare a general tax, instead of the various small levies, and

(4) to fix the proportion of levy between the private-owned cars and the taxis.

It is understood that when the Conference will be resumed to-morrow, Mr. R. R. Bhakle will put forward a comprehensive scheme which is mainly intended to do away with the objectionable features of the bill and make it acceptable to the people.

Congress Has Stood By Labour In Assembly

RAJEN BABU'S REPLY TO RUIKER

NAGPUR, Aug. 6.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President, All-India Trade Union Congress, has received the following reply from Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress, President, in respect of the memorandum submitted by the former and placed before the Congress Working Committee on August 1:—

"I placed the memorandum, you gave, before the Working Committee for its consideration and I may state shortly the result of the discussion.

"You will recollect that the A. I. C. C. recorded a resoluteion of protest at Jubbulpore against the repressive policy of the Government against the Congress and labour organisations.

QUESTION FOR ASSEMBLY.

"It is felt unnecessary to observe a day of protest. The Congress has not done so in respect of the ban which still persists against many of its own organisations. Now that a number of Congressmen are in the Assembly it would be best if you could collect all relevant information and place it at the disposal of the Congress Parliamentary Party in the Assembly and I have no doubt they will make such use of it, as is possible, in raising a protest there. This is what has been done regarding the Congress organisations under the ban.

"On the question of the rejection of the new constitution, the Congress has already passed a resolution and will take steps for implementing it when time comes. As regards the programme against war the matter may be considered when the occasion arises and the Congress Committee determines its own line of action.

"On the legislative programme for the amelioration of the conditions of labour, I have no doubt the Congress Party in the Assembly will always be prepared to consider and give support to all legislation not inconsistent with the Congress view point.

"You told me that the Congress

(Continued on page 7).

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted under matric handsome Brahmin bride for qualified Doctor only parents should communicate Box No. 4667, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A match for a handsome Brahman bachelor of U. P., age 25, excellent foreign education, belongs to a very respectable family, well settled in life. Apply with full particulars to:—Raja Jwala Prasad, Bijnore. (4657).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted.—An experienced and intelligent Manager for a cosmopolitan hotel, cash security Rs. 300. Apply Box No. 4677, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a qualified lady doctor (Gujrati knowing preferred) for part time service for a charitable dispensary. Apply stating qualifications, experience and minimum salary to Honorary Secretary, Grain Merchants' Association, Mandvi, Bombay. 4669.

Wanted a Lady Teacher, Parsi preferred, knowing Indian music, English and drill. Apply Post Box No. 4614, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted candidates of good personality having practical experience in Canvassing business as Provincial Organizers and Touring District Agents all over India and Burma on decent remuneration with Travelling Allowance and Batta. Candidates should appear in person when called for for selection. Apply with full particulars of previous career and reference. Tourist Agency, Gobichettipalayam. (4633).

European firm requires Salesman for British, Continental and Japanese Woollen and Cotton Fancy Piecegoods. State qualifications and terms, to Box No. 4661, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeon in a second class native state in Kathiawar. Apply stating minimum salary with certificate to Box 1492 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted respectable parties to push our Industrial Scheme throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Apply Managing Agents, Griha Lakshmi Insurance Ltd., 1, British Indian Street, Calcutta. 4664.

Wanted—A Gentleman as a clerk with experience in Steamer Passage Booking. Age 25 to 35. Apply. Box No. 4666, "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Wanted job for a man, well versed in gardening, growing fruit trees and vegetables, etc. Please write to C. H. Islamuddin, Head Gardener, Nemawar, Holkar State. (4673).

12. TO BE LET

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (4672).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let in Shrinivas Building, Telang Road, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly. (three minutes from King's Circle) airy and well-ventilated Rooms and Blocks at reduced rents to high class vegetarian Hindus only. Apply there Bhaiya or Second Floor. 4670.

To Let whole or in parts large Bungalow at Land's End, Bandra, facing sea with compound, garages and up to date arrangements. 'Phone 40773. (4671).

44. MEDICAL.

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle. Stockists:—P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras. (4508).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (4638)

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by U. P. Govt.—Applications from Matriculates invited for Overseer Class, Session July, 1935. Admission commenced. Excellent employment facilities. Free Prospectus from Principal. (4542).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted a Chief Agent for the Bombay Presidency well up in Insurance work and thoroughly conversant with organisation. Only persons capable of guaranteeing business need apply in confidence to the General Manager, the All-India United Assurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Lucknow. (4626).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Manufacturers and Representatives desiring Ceylon representation and those interested in the Import of Ceylon's Produce. Apply:—Warden & Co., Box 21, Colombo. (4659).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Fruits and Grafts—All sorts of Grafts on large scale supplied cheaply. Free catalogue from Dilkush Nursery, Vyara, T. V. Rly. (4665)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Best Opportunity to make profits from Poona Races. The clients of Good Luck. Tips have realised Rs. 8,000 from the recent races of Bangalore and Mysore. Apply for prospectus enclosing one anna stamp to: The Good Luck Society, Mysore. (4674).

2,750 More Students to apply for Scholarships in Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, and intelligent men to win Rs. 50,000 by solving our easy puzzle. Apply for prospectus and detailed rules of puzzle enclosing 2 annas stamps to:—The Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore. (4676).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership business of manufacture and sale of indigeneous rubber, rubber and canvas foot-wear and other like products under the name and style of the Universal Rubber Works at Argyle Road (Wadi Bunder) and Bhajipala Lane, Bombay, carried on in partnership by Messrs Alibhoy Abdulali Hathiari, Tyaballi Sultanali Karachiwalla, H. Asada, Yahyabhai Adamji Jasdanwalla, Ismailji Alibhoy Rangwalla and Jafferbhoy Karimbhoy Jani has by mutual consent been this day DISSOLVED and that the said Mr. Tyaballi Sultanali Karachiwalla has retired from the said partnership as from this day and has now no connection or interest in the said partnership firm or with the said Messrs Alibhoy Abdulali Hathiari, H. Asada, Yahyabhai Adamji Jasdanwalla, Ismailji Alibhoy Rangwalla and Jafferbhoy Karimbhoy Jani, who shall continue the said business in the same name of the Universal Rubber Works and at the same places and the said Messrs Alibhoy Abdulali Hathiari, H. Asada, Yahyabhai Adamji Jasdanwalla, Ismailji Alibhoy Rangwalla and Jafferbhoy Karimbhoy Jani are as from this day the sole Proprietors of the said business as also the Good-will thereof and all Stock in trade and interest therein and credits and assets belonging thereto and responsible for the debts and liabilities of the said business.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that Adamali Sultanali Karachiwalla and Yusufali Sultanali Karachiwalla have from this day ceased to be in the employ of the said Universal Rubber Works and have no connection with the said partnership firm or with the said Messrs Alibhoy Abdulali Hathiari, H. Asada. Yahyabhai Adamji Jasdanwala Ismailji Alibhoy Karimbhoy Jani or any of them and any person dealing with them the said Adamali Sultanali Karachiwala and Yusufali Sultanali Karachiwalla or any of them will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1935.

RUTNAGUR & KHATKHATAY,
Attorneys for Messrs The Universal Rubber Works
1488

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAKHMIDAS GORDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Bai TARABAI, wife of the said Lakhmidas Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal and PURSHOTAMDAS MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, all of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, the present Trustees of an Indenture of Trust, dated the 14th day of August, 1930, and made between Bai Manghivahoo, widow of Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal of the one part and the said Bai Monghivahoo and others of the other part have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Notified Area Committee within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of land situate at Ville Parle, Salsette Taluka, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring 12,208 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of plot No. 1 of Ville Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 1 with the bungalow known as the "Peacock Bungalow" and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the Notified Area Committee under Nos. (7) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) and bearing survey No. 13, Falni No. 5 (part), Survey No. 14, Pot Nos. 1 (part) 2, (part) 3, (part) 4, 5 (part) and 6 Survey No. 15 Pot No. 31 (part Survey No. 17, Pot Nos. 3, (part) 6, (part) 7, (part) 8, (part) 9, 10 (part) 11, 12, 13, 14, 18 (part) and 19 (part) and bounded, on or towards the West by Tejpal Road and on or towards the North East and South by other lands belonging to the said Laxmidas Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1935.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1494.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 888 of 1935.

Bai MANEKBAI, widow of Morarji Goculdas of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant by her constituted attorney Madhavdas Vallabhdas of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mint Road, within the Fort .... Plaintiff

Versus

(1) HANSRAJ TRICUMDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel, outside the Fort. (2) HIRJI TRICUMDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Panchavati Nasik .....Defendants.

To
HANSRAJ TRICAMDAS,
The 1st defendant abovenamed.
HIRJI TRICUMDAS

The 2nd defendant abovenamed

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed this suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 5,217-8 and interest on Rs. 5,000 from 10th June, 1935 at 9 per cent per annum, till a date to be named for payment by this Hon'ble Court and thereafter at 6 per cent. per annum and costs and interests thereon at 6 per cent per annum till payment and for a declaration that the immovable property described in Ex. "B" to the plaint is equitably mortgaged to the Plaintiff that on the defendants failing to pay the decretal amount by a date to be named by this Hon'ble Court the said immovable property be sold by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and the net sale proceeds be applied in or towards the satisfaction of the decretal amount for liberty to plaintiff to apply for a personal decree against the defendants if there be any deficiency and for further and other reliefs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 28th day of August, 1935, at eleven O'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master

Messrs DIKSHIT MANEKLAL AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1497.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which was heretofore subsisting between Mr. BHAGWANLAL JETHALAL and our client Mr. ANANTRAI NANALAL MEHTA, doing business in paint varnishes hardware etc., in the name and style of Messrs. Ratilal Maganlal & Co., at Null Bazaar, Bombay, has been by mutual consent DISSOLVED as from the 5th day of July, 1935, on account of the retirement of our client from the said partnership. The said Bhagwanlal Jethalal has taken over the assets and liabilities of the said firm of Messrs. Ratilal Maganlal & Co., and has been as from the said date carrying on the said business in the same name in partnership with other persons.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1935
SHAH & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Anantral N. Mehta.
1495.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CINEMA COMPANIES.

SALE OF MAJESTIC FILMS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of the party concerned sell by public Auction on THURSDAY the 15th August, 1935, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at their Sale Rooms the following Majestic Films comprising:—

10 Boxes Negative Films:—"Atma Bal", "Chandan Malliagiri" "Sanyasi", "Razia Begum", "Nand Batrisi", "Debt of Sin", "Babar Dava" "Shah Jahan", and others with their positive copies and title cards and publicity such as posters and booklets.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of knocking down the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within two days of the sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.
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Capital Called-up	.....	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 22,50,000

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LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.

Current Accounts:—Fixed, Short, Savings Banks and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.

W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager.

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SPECIAL PROGRAMME for KADMI NEW YEARS HOLIDAYS

THURSDAY, 8th Aug., At 10-30 a.m. (St. time)
SUNDAY, 11th Aug.
TUESDAY, 13th Aug.

KRISHNATONE'S MAIDEN PERSIAN TALKIE

"BLACK EYES"
"BLACK EYES"
"BLACK EYES"

Co-starring Well-known Persian Star
Miss F. J. VAZIRI & Mr. SPENTA, with
Mr. SHAMI and PAWARI
Directed By:—
Mr. A. SPENTA
A powerful detective drama Full of LOVE, PATHOS, War Scenes, etc., etc.
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Featuring:—
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LANSBURY'S PLAN FOR WORLD PEACE

A new world economic conference to avert war by planning the sharing of raw materials and filling the world's uninhabited spaces, was proposed by Mr. George Lansbury at Easton Lodge, Dunmow.

"The main causes of war are economic—a scramble for raw material,' he said "Japan, Germany, Italy, all clamour for a place in the sun.

"There is room for everybody, and before it is too late our nation should give the lead to the world.

"We must summon a new world economic conference for one purpose only—to discuss and organise pans for a sharing out of raw material and filling up the wide, uninhabited spaces of the world, and by co-operation discover how best we can distribute the tremendous wealth which the work of man is able to produce.

"It is our duty to say to the world;

Come and join us in this great task of establishing co-operation. We are willing to share the territories under our flag and the markets we control with the rest of the world. We should be richer and more secure by doing so."

"MacDonalds Must Go."

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., said at Wropshop in the Bassetlaw Division, that the local member (Mr. Malcolm MacDonald) and his father, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, had kicked away the ladder on which they had climbed to their present positions.

"Next time" said Mr. Greenwood. "there must be a clean sweep of all loathsome traitors who call themseves National Labour men; in the House of Commons we cannot get a majority for the Labour Party until all the MacDonalds are driven out of it."

CYCLIST GETS DAMAGES

Municipality's Action In Seizing Vehicle Held Unjustifiable

RAJAHMUNDRY, Aug. 1.

Mr. Ganesh Mahasayo Patro (Additional Sub-Judge of Cocanada) has disposed of an appeal preferred by the Cocanada Municipality against the judgement of the District Munsiff of Cocanada, awarding Rs. 7-12 as damages to Mr. W. Sadasivamurthi, a ratepayer, for alleged seizure of his bicycle, writes the Rajahmundry correspondent of "The Madras Mail".

The case was that while Mr. Sadasivanmurthi was riding on his bicyle, municipal servants seized it. The seizure was made under the provisions relating to the collection of taxes. It was alleged that the municipality did not follow the procedure laid down in the matter and did not issue a warrant. The rate-payer, claiming damages against the municipality, stated that he sustained loss by the seizure of the bicyle and that his reputation had suffered.

The municipality contended that it was authorised to seize bicyles for non-payment of tax.

The District Munsiff, who tried the case, held that the municipality had no right to collect taxes by adopting the procedure followed in this case and ordered it to pay Rs. 7-12 as damages to the owner of the bicyle.

On appeal by the municipality, the Sub-Judge said it would appear from the appellant's reply and the united statement that in this case there were both seizure and distraint; seizure, because no municipal number was affixed to the bicyle as required by sec. 107 (1) of the District Municipalities Act and distraint because the arrears of tax due were not paid.

No Warrant

"It was admitted," said the Judge "that no warrant was issued for the distraint of the bicyle.

The lower court's finding that rules 29 to 33 of Schedule IV relating to the collection of taxes were not complied with in this case was not seriously assailed by the appellant. It was also admitted that these rules (which according to Section 124 were to be read as part of chapter 6 of the Act) were contravened. But the action of the municipal employees in seizing the bicyle was sought to be justified under Sec. 107 (1) on the ground that no municipal number was affixed to the cycle."

"Sec. 107 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act reads:—

'If a municipal number is not affixed to a carriage or cart in pursuance of a direction issued under section 104 or Sec. 105, as the case may be, the executive authority may, at any time, cease and detain the vehicle and the animal, if any, by which it is drawn.'

"It was that clear," proceeded the Judge, "that to attract the operation of Sec. 107 there should have been a previous direction by the executive authority for affixing municipal numbers to the cycles.

Question Of Direction

"It was not proved in this case that there was such a direction. During the hearing of the appeal, when this defect was pointed out by the respondent's vakil, an opportunity was sought for the appellant to prove the issue of the direction. Accordingly, four days' time was given. But the appelant had not been able to furnish any proof on that point.

"It was argued that under Sec. 114 of the Evidence Act it must be presumed that such a direction was given and that the conduct of the appellant was regular. If it were proved by the appelant that the direction referred to in Sec. 104 was issued there could be no presumption that it was issued regularly.

'In the present case, however, there was absolutely no evidence that Sec. 104 (1) had been complied with. On this ground, Sec. 107 (1) could not come into operation. It followed, therefore, that the municipality was not justified in seizing the respondent's cycle under Sec. 107 or, to distrain it under the provisions relating to the collecting of taxes. There are, therefore, no reasons to disturb the judgement of the lower court."

In the result the appeal was dismissed with costs.

Rai Saheb Bhagwati Charan Sinha, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was on leave, died at Nagpur on Saturday last. His funeral was largely attended and he was accorded full police honours at the cremation ground, where three rounds of ammunition were fired.

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with
Mr. MOTI AND YAKUB
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THE KRISHNATONE'S MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
"Fashionable India"
Sweet Songs—Delightful Dialogues. Enchanting Music In Up To Date New Entertaining Style Which Pleases The Audience From Start To The Finish.
Hundreds of families have seen and given their Best opinion for this picture. BUT WHERE ARE YOU?
COME TO-NIGHT AND ENJOY the show with your family.
At ROXY Talkies New Queens Road,
DAILY AT 5-15; 8 and 10-45 p.m.

"Criminal Tribes" Make Steady Progress

Employment In Settlements Remains At Normal Level Despite Unstable Economic Conditions

"The year has been one of steady progress and development. It started under slight clouds of misgiving both in regard to the future of the Nira Project Settlement and on account of an account of an unpleasant strike situation in Sholapur. These however soon vanished, and the remainder of the year has been devoid of any outstanding events." says the annual report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act for the year 1934-35.

The total population of settlements, as it stood on March 31, 1935, was 8,199 as against 8,123 in the previous year—a slight rise of 76. One hundred and seventy registered persons with 277 dependents were interned in settlements on the recommendation of the police. Fifty-two dependents of settlers were also registered. The population of the free colonies as it stood on March 31, was 6,865 as against 6761 last year.

Owing to unstable economic conditions and general trade depression very strenuous efforts were needed to keep employment in the various settlements at its normal level during the year. 1,900 men, 701 women and 125 half timers are employed in spinning and weaving mills, railway workshops or factories. 63 are employed in canal construction and maintenance work, 35 in forest coupe-cutting work; 160 in field work under sugar factories; 67 in the Bijapur Special Settlement industries; and the remainder in metal-breaking and general coolie work.

Nira Project

The Nira Project settlement has arranged to obtain from the P. W. D. Works of the value of Rs. 40,000.

The supply of bed sheets and pillow cases to Government hospitals and chappals to the police of some districts has given steady employment to a number of settlers of Bijapur settlement. Gardening, quarrying and tailoring are the other industries of the reformatory section of the Bijapur settlement.

The health of settlers and of those living in the free colonies has been good. Plague was prevalent in Baramati for four or five months; and when towns-people had gone into plague encampments in the fields the settlement and the free colonies were surrounded by plague affected areas. The settlers and free people were inoculated with the result that there was only one case.

Education in settlements is compulsory. Out of a total population of 8,199 in the settlements proper, the number of children attending the day and night schools is 1,779 and 182 respectively, and out of a total population of 6,865 in the free colonies, the corresponding numbers are 1,371 and 201. Thus the number of children attending day or night schools per thousand of the population is 239.3 for the settlements, and 229.9 for the free colonies.

Teaching Trades

There are 76 apprentices learning various trades. Of these 30 are taught weaving, 23 carpentry, seven tailoring, three masonry, two smithy and two gardening.

There were 1,053 Boy Scouts including wolf cubs and rovers and 492 Girl Guides including blue birds.

During the year 267 persons from settlements were convicted in 249 cases as compared with 177 persons convicted in the previous year in 171 cases. Sixty-two persons (of whom 27 are unregistered) from free colonies attached to settlements were convicted in 52 cases and 12 persons among the licensees living in villages were convicted in seven cases. The total corresponding figures for the previous year were 17 and 19 respectively. There were 235 absconders against 138 in the previous year.

There is thus a rise in the number of convictions and untraced absconders. The increase in convictions is accounted for partly by two new settlements at Ahmedabad and Dhulia. There is also the reason that more offences which could have been dealt with departmentally were sent up to courts as a measure of discipline.

More Absconders

The increase in the number of absconders remaining untraced at the end of the year is due largely to the type of settler who is now coming to the settlements. He tends no longer to belong to the more compact tribal groups, but to large tribes such as Bhills or Mang Garudis. Consequently he is less likely to find any relations in the settlement he is sent to (usually the Nira Project settlement); this, combined with the fact that he is often brought to settlement by the police, or sent from jail, without his wife and family, causes him to abscond.

The practice of building good houses on the free colonies is spreading. The staff at Hubli and Gadag are specially to be congratulated upon the development of their colonies during the year.

Experience gained during the year tends to show that the discharge of settlers belonging to wandering tribes such as Haranshikaris and Mang-Garudis to villages, as distinguished from free colonies, requires to be stopped except in most unusual cases.

The women's home attached to Hubli settlement which has been established for troublesome and immoral women of all settlements has continued its beneficent work. During the year 13 women were admitted and 13 were discharged At the close of the year 12 were remaining in the home.

Dharavi Probation Camp.

The Dharavi Probation Camp which was handed over to the Social Service League a year before as an experiment was disbanded during the year. The inmates of the camp have gone to live in chawls at Naigaon and elsewhere, and are being supervised by the Hindu Mahasabha along with other Mang-Garudis of Bombay. This may be regarded as a definite improvement in their status, as they are now more likely to be merged in the general public.

The total net recurring expenditure for the financial year under "25 jails and convict settlements" was Rs. 2,67,181. The corresponding figure last year was Rs. 2,73,260. The total non-recurring expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,815.

MOTOR DRIVER RUNS AMOK?

Knocks Down Pedestrians In Street And Decamps

ARRESTED AFTER 13 HOURS' HUNT

BOMBAY: Thursday.

After a 13-hours' comb-out, throughout Bombay, from Matunga to Fort, for a motor-driver who, it is alleged, knocked down three persons, including a woman, at Laxmi Napoo Road, Matunga, on Monday morning, the Kingsway Police traced both the motorcar and the driver late last night.

The number of the car is X-6201, and the name of the driver is Pandurang Rowji Powar.

All the three persons, knocked down by the car, are lying in the K. E. M. Hospital.

The Police do not want to disclose at this stage how the car was traced although they attach much importance to the manner in which this was done.

The accused was placed before Mr. M.A.F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to-day, and was odered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 100.

The Investigating Officer in applying for remand into custody of the accused stated that three persons, including a woman, were walking along the east side of the Laxmi Napoo Road at Matunga at about 8 a.m. last morning.

The car driven by the accused careered along the road from South to North. The three persons were walking in a file, at a distance. One by one the pedestrians were knocked down; but the car did not stop and tore away.

The matter was reported to the Police, and the three injured persons were removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, while the Police spread their net for the car and its driver and scoured the whole city.

At about 9 last night the driver of the car with some other occupants was eventually traced in the Fort area.

The car is believed to be a private one, and the owner of the car was not in it, it was stated, when the car was traced.

Pending further police inquiries the driver of the car was released on bail.

STABBED FROM BEHIND

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

A verdict of murder was returned by the City Coroner's Jury at the inquest concluded to-day on Makdul Rahiman Wali Ahmed, watchman of the Wadia Fire Temple, Princess Street, who was fatally stabbed, while he was proceeding along the Lohar Street on July 27.

The Jury also recommended the prosecution of the two alleged assailants.

At about 2 p.m. on July 27, Walli Ahmed was proceeding towards Crawford Market, when a Pathan, named Gulam Mahomed Bahadur Ali it is stated, suddenly came and began to assault him with sticks. When he was trying to defend himself, it is alleged, another Pathan, Ashramkhan Suleiman, mortally stabbed him with a knife from behind.

A hot chase by the Police resulted in their immediate arrest.

The victim died in the G. T. Hospital the same evening.

WELLINGTON
DAILY TWO SHOWS AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Greatest Railroad Drama
SILVER STREAK
with SALLY BLANE and CHARLES STARRETT
HUNDREDS OF BOMBAY'S BOXING AMATEURS HAVE SEEN WITH THUNDERING APPLAUSE OUR EXCLUSIVE OFFICIAL PICTURE of the WORLD'S HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP BETWEEN
MAX BAER
and
JAMES BRADDOCK
15-ROUND CLEAN BOXING BOUT, WHICH NO BOXING AMATEUR SHOULD MISS TO SEE
NEXT SATURDAY
Columbia's Mighty Monumental Musical Extravaganza
IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT
with the Screen's glamorous Stars
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
CLARK GABLE
TOGETHER FOR THE FIRST TIME
LILTING SONGS on the running bus-love adventures with a run-away heiress!
Plans already open.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL
This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES
Made from the purest Norwegian Oils
Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

WAYLAID AND ASSAULTED

Alleged Daylight Crime In Kamatipura Lane

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A person going along the third Kamatipra lane was waylaid and brutally assaulted by two Pathans in broad daylight yesterday and as many as eleven injuries were caused to the victim.

A companion of the victim managed to make good his escape and brought a constable but both the assailants absconded meanwhile.

One of them was however arrested last night by the Nagpada police

Babu Ali, the suspect, was remanded at the Mazgaon court today for a week.

PASSENGERS FOR IRAN WARNED

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

The Consul General for Iran states that on account of an outbreak of cholera in Bombay, the Iranian Government has ordered all ports in the Southern coast of Iran to observe quarantine restrictions.

It is presumed that passengers will in consequence be required to carry along with them certificates of anti-cholera inoculation (dose 1 c.c.) done at a Municipal or Government institution.

CITY JEWELLER DUPED

One Suspect Absconds: Second Accused Found Guilty

Bombay, Tuesday.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, in the sensational case in which Tulsidas Haridas and Mrs. Perozbai Sobaji Doctor were charged with the offence of cheating Framroze, Shapoorji Avari, partner of the firm of Messrs. Marck's and Co. Jewellers, Esplanade Road, of jewellery worth Rs. 7,422.

Mrs. Perozbai Doctor was found guilty under Section 420 I.P. C.

Sentence will be passed on the 13th.

The first accused has absconded.

In the course of a lengthy judgment, the learned Magistrate observed that it was clear that between the 10th and 22nd November the two accused had purchased jewellery from the complainant to the tune of Rs. 7,422 in connection with a wedding and a "Naojat" ceremony in the family of the second accused. The wedding was purely a myth.

The first accused had introduced the second accused as a rich and respectable Parsi lady. As a matter of fact, she was living on a maintenance of Rs. 50 from her husband granted to her under a Court decree and was in such indigent circumstances that she was compelled to borrow from a Pathan on the pledge of her 'sarees.'

The second accused had mortgaged some of the jewels with a Marwadi. Under these circumstances, the Magistrate had no hesitation in finding the accused guilty.

Mr. Daroowallah appeared for the complainant, while Mr. J. B. Patel appeared for the accused.

Police Arrest 10 And Seize Coins And "Satta" Slips In Raid

Bombay, Tuesday.

Shander Pitamber and nine others who were arrested yesterday in the course of a gambling raid on Swatantra Bharat Hindu Hotel, Yelawadi, during which marked coins and 'satta' slips and cash to the extent of Rs. 15-9-9 were seized were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

All the accused but one were enlarged on bail.

SIX ARRESTED IN TELI MOHOLLA RAID

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Following a gambling raid in the Teli Moholla on Monday night by the Bombay C.I.D. six persons were arrested.

Several chits and a sum of money were seized by the police.

The arrested persons were later released on bail.

MONSOON STRENGTHENS IN MALABAR

Heavy Rainfall Expected In C. P., U. P. And Punjab

POONA, Aug. 6.

Bay depression crossed South-West Bengal coast and is now weakening. It caused strong monsoon in Central parts of the country and United Provinces and North East India generally. Monsoon also strengthened in Malabar and in and near the hills of the Punjab and West United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, North Hyderabad and Malabar; local in Burma, Orissa, Bihar, East and North Punjab, South Hyderabad and Konkan and there were a few falls in Kashmir, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South East Madras, Madras Deccan and North Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akyab three inches; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Cherrapunji four; Daltonganj three; Tezpur, Mymensingh and Sibsagar one and a half each; Gauhati, Chittagong, Burdwan, Cox's Bazar, Cuttack and Dibrugarh one each; Dehra Dun eight; Mainpuri and Saugor four each; Nowgong and Pachmarhi three each; Meerut, Hoshangabad, Chanda and Bhopal one and a half each; Benares, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Raipur, Akola, Guna and Agra one each; Rawalpindi two; Sialkot one and a half; Ludhiana, Murree and Akola one each; Mahableshwar and Mangalore two each, Calicut, Cochin and Mercara one and a half each, Karwar one.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will continue widespread in Central Provinces East Central India, North-East India, Malabar and Lower Burma; increase in United Provinces and in the Punjab Hills and extend in the plains of the Punjab.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in Central Provinces, East Central India and United Provinces and in and near the Punjab hills during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-8-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .013 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.8 degrees 2.0 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.8 degrees 2.7 (above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 232 miles

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-8-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.2deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.93 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.72 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

In the month of July, 533 patients were treated for various dental diseases at the Seva- Ashram free denial Institute, Broach.

Socialist Stand For Strengthening Congress

NOT OUT TO CAPTURE COMMITTEES

Party's Programme Covers Needs Of Common Classes, Says Jaiprakash Narain

BENARES, Aug. 6.

In an interview to the "United Press" regarding the results of the deliberations of the Benares meeting of the Executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain, General Secretary of the Party, who has just recovered from an attack of malarial fever states:—

"I have already sent the resolutions of the Executive to the President. The long sittings of which you speak were mainly occupied with discussion of policies and reconsideration of certain fundamental positions of our Party. The most important of these was the policy concerning our role and work in the Congress and I am glad to say that the Committee faced the issue boldly and reached very far-reaching decision. I shall publish a full statement of our new policy in a few days. I take this opportunity, however, of briefly stating our position.

FOR EXPLOITED CLASSES.

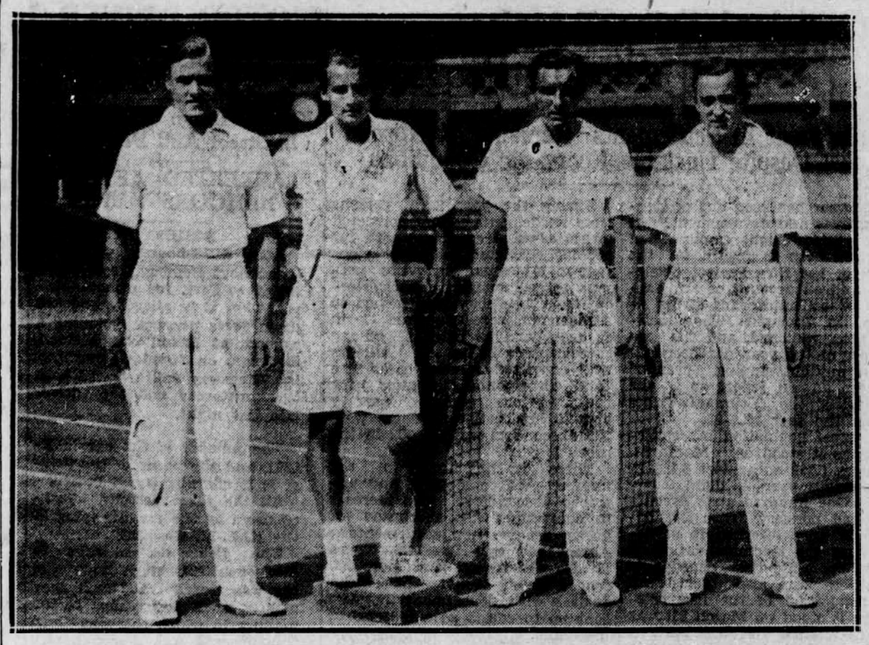
"First of all the Committee decided that we should endeavour to convert the Congress not to full fledged Socialism but to the goal of full economic and political freedom for all the exploited classes of the country—the peasants, workers and the lower middle classes. This ideal would no doubt include many items of the Socialist programme but instead of being exclusively a working class programme it would cover the needs of the common class and aspirations of all the classes. In other words the Congress should be converted into an organisation of the exploited classes of India, which forms the bulk of the population of the country. This alone can mean Poorna Swaraj for themselves.

"It was further decided that while giving up the stressing of Socialism as such on Congress platforms we must vigorously propagate Socialism among Congressmen and others and build up general sympathy and support for the movement.

STRENGTHENING CONGRESS.

"With regard to our relation with the Congress the Committee wanted to make it clear that it had never been the policy of the party to attack or weaken the Congress. Our object as a matter of fact has always been to uphold and strengthen the Congress as an ideal and mighty organisation. Specific programmes have been criticised and must be continued to be criticised but the Committee enjoined upon its members to avoid use of harsh and unbecoming language.

"In the matter of Congress elections, the Committee made it clear that Party's object was not to capture Congress Committees and offices by snatch or manoeuvred votes. The object of the Party is to win over genuine Congressmen, particularly, the rank and file, to our views by propaganda and patient work till the great majority of Congressmen become our supporters."



C. R. D. Tuckey, (left to right) H. W. Austin, F. Perry and G. P. Hughes, who enabled Britain to retain the Davis Cup. The British team defeated America by five matches to nil in the final match recently.

Suhama (Marrable up) just wins from Madras (grey horse) in the Ghorpuri Plate (Div: I.), the first race of the season at Poona on Saturday last.

DANCING GIRL IN "INVISIBLE" SILY

Paris Court Asked To Decide Question Of Propriety

Is it an offence to be nude, or merely to seem nude?

This question formed the key-point of the proceedings in the Paris Correctional Court, when Miss Joan Warner, a young American dancer, appeared on a charge of offending public morals by dancing nude in a Paris dance hall.

The hearing was concluded and judgment was postponed.

"I was covered with make-up, from head to foot. I wore a silken veil, invisible, but existent. I appeared only for 20 seconds under dimmed light in the attitude for which I am accused," declared Miss Warner in her evidence.

Witnesses who had seen Miss Warner dance testified to the truth of this statement, and Judge Reprassier was handed a minute silken garment, size two inches by six.

The Public Prosecutor, Maiter Bernard Conti, then said:

"It doesn't matter whether Miss Warner was completely nude. What matters is that in the eyes of spectators she appeared to be completely nude.

"We have been told that she looked like a statue, but whoever saw a statue undress itself?" he asked. "Complete nudity does not shock or displease me. But it is not good for everybody, without distinction of age or sex. ask for punishment as light as possible, but, nevertheless, punishment."

THE COURT DISROBES.

Paris was warm that day. The judge and his two assessors discarded their jackets and wore their gowns over their shirtsleeves. Women in the crowded court fanned themselves and men mopped their brows as the sun streamed in mercilessly through the windows.

M. Boveret, who started the prosecution by a complaint against Miss Warner's dance, was one of the first witnesses.

He said he attended Miss Warner's show with a party of friends, including a young girl. He declared that Miss Warner came in dressed, and then standing five yards from the audience, proceeded to undress completely, turning round several times in front of the spectators.

"If she wore any veil at all it was so covered with make-up as to be indistinguishable," said M. Boveret. "The effect was as though she was completely nude.

M. Bernelot-Moens, a Dutch anthropologist, testified that he had made a special study of Miss Warner's dance and could find nothing offensive in it from any point of view.

The court soon became hilarious as other witnesses followed. Despite the efforts of the judge to restrain them, people stood on benches, laughing and occasionally applauding. Meanwhile cameras and film appartus played on the American dancer.

A host of distinguished witmen Codos and Delmotte, the men Codos and Delmottee, the painter, Maurice de Vlaminck, and the writer, Madame Titayna, declared that they had not considered the dance indecent.

SENTENCE REVISED TWICE IN WEEK

Home Office's Clemency To Boy Who Wounded Father

By order of the Home Office, Jack Howe—who was convicted at Manchester Assizes of wounding his father with a mallet—was released from Strangeways Prison, Manchester three weeks ago.

His parents knew nothing of the Home Office order until, as they sat at dinner, their son walked in. His father welcomed him gladly and the two shook hands.

'Howe's job has been kept open for him on the mill and he intends to start work shortly.'

Howe was sentenced by Mr. Justice Greaves-Lord to nine months' imprisonment in the second division, but the following day, the judge reduced the sentence to three months.

"PURE CLEMENCY."

The Home Office in this respect stated that:

"The Home Secretary, after consulting the Judge and with his entire approval, has decided to advise his Majesty, as an act of pure clemency, to remit the remainder of the sentence."

Howe is a 26-year-old cotton-piecer, of Boardman Lane, Rhodes Middleton.

Mr. A.E. Jelland, the prosecuting counsel, stated during the trial that Howe was a good son. His father acted with violence when in drink. Howe went to protect his sister and received a blow which had been intended for her. He thereupon struck his father with a mallet.

NOT A CRIMINAL.

The jury strongly recommended Howe to mercy, and in passing sentence the Judge said: I hope you realise I am going to pass sentence because I must. You are not in any sense a criminal in the way the word is used in this country.

As soon as Howe had been sent for by the Governor of the prison and given his release, he took a bus for home. As he walked along the street people ran out of houses to slap him on the back and he was soon surrounded by a joyous crowd.

To avoid the succession of callers at his home, Howe slipped away and spent the evening with his fiancee at a cinema.—"News Chronicle."

NEW NAZI GOD

"Not Wholly Absurd", Says British Bishop

The Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. E.W. Barnes) preaching at the Temple Church, London, said that the idea of a German God was "not wholly absurd," when he dealt with Neo-Paganism, as recently manifested in Germany and Russia.

"Man must have some religion" he said, "and if the historic faith of Christendom can no longer be accepted some alternative must, or, at any rate, will, be devised to satisfy deep-seated longings."

DOUBT OR DENIAL.

Although the war contributed to the present widespread repudiation of Christianity it was not he thought, the main cause of such repudiation.

For two generations before the war the attitude towards the Gospels of men of science and of scholars had been one of perplexity, doubt or definite denial.

"We may smile at the notion of a German God," said Dr. Barnes, "but to find God in the greatness of a great nation is not wholly absurd when, after all, we recognise God's presence through the appearance in the world of His attributes of goodness, beauty and truth.

"We believe that we are fashioned in His likeness because in ourselves those qualities can show themselves.

"Combine such ideas of pantheism, which is but an exaggeration of the Christian idea of divine immanence, and we understand that though neo-paganism may be perverse, it is not wholly unreasonable."

KING'S TRIBUTE TO JACK HOBBS

Farewell Dinner To Cricket Idol In London

John Berry Hobbs, the Surrey cricketer, received on July 17th one of the most remarkable public tributes ever paid to a British sportsman, writes H. de Winton Wigley in "News Chronicle."

He was guest of honour at a dinner arranged by the 'Star' at Dorchester House—a farewell to mark his retirement from county cricket after 30 years of playing.

Jack Hobbs, still looking young, fit and athletic, sat on the right of Viscount Cobham, President of the M. C. C., who was in the chair. He faced a rare gathering.

To do him honour had come the Presidents and Chairmen of every county cricket club, distinguished players of the present and of the past.

BROKEN RECORDS

I was thinking that tonight marked the end of an epoch. The epoch of Jack Hobbs.

We have already begun to talk of "the time when Jack Hobbs was playing."

Hobbs has taken record after record—61,221 runs to the end of 1934, breaking the record of that other giant, Dr. Grace.

He has played 102 innings in Test cricket, with an average of 56.94, and one could go on with his distinctions. He has become part of the tradition of the game.

We toasted him. We gave him round after round of cheers. We filmed him at the dinner table, and took a gramophone record of his reply to the toast of his health.

The record will be kept in the archives of the B. B. C.

The grand climax of it all was when Viscount Cobham read the following telegram:

"The King sincerely thanks you for your kind congratulations on behalf of those present at the farewell dinner to that great cricketer, Jack Hobbs."

Cheering broke out again when Viscount Cobham proposed the toast of John Berry Hobbs.

THE GAME CAME FIRST

Using these simple words, he paid one of the most striking compliments that could be uttered of any sportsman:

"This dinner has been arranged so that Mr. Hobbs' friends may express their admiration for his great career, their respect for his high character, and their affection to him as a man. One can always say that with him the game counted first and the person afterwards."

The chairman spoke of Jack Hobbs' perfect grace, and said: 'There is no certainty of finding a man to give a name to the next 30 years of cricket."

Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower also spoke to the toast, and Jack Hobbs, when the tumult of enthusiasm that greeted him as he rose to his feet had died down, replied in his usual modest way.

ONE SAD THOUGHT

He had one sad thought, he said, and that was his failure to score the 200th century.

He spoke with a full heart of his connection with the Surrey Club and of the compliment they had paid him by electing him to life membership. "My beloved Oval," he called it.

"I am privileged," he said, "to continue my innings and my interest in the game I love from the Press box through the good offices of the 'Star'."

Lord Rosebery proposed the toast of 'Our Guests," and Sir Stanley Jackson responded and gave the toast of the "Star," to which Sir Walter Layton replied.

During the evening Sir Noel Curtis Bennett presented Jack Hobbs with a present for Mrs. Hobbs on behalf of those at the dinner.

TARRANT AGAINST TARRYING

"Aussies' Team Now Complete"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MELBOURNE, Aug. 6.

Mr. Frank, Tarrant is unable to wait for the Australian Board's decision on the seven banned players owing to the Indian Board's meeting fixed for August, 11 Mr. Tarrant to-day cabled India saying, "Final three, Mair, Oxenham, Wendell-Bill."

Mr. Tarrant has been given to understand that the Board is not banning only Oxenham and approving of the addition of Mair and Bill. Mr. Tarrant announces that the team is now complete with the names already approved which are:—Ryder, Macartney, Hendry, Love, Ellis, Morrisby, Ironmonger, Leather, Allsopp, Nagel, Alexander and Bryant.—Reuter's Special.

ENDEAVOUR WINS

LE HAVRE (By Mail).

Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour won the second of the series of three races for J Class yachts at the regatta here on July 12.

With her owner at the helm, she sailed the 22-mile course in 2 hours 53 minutes 38 seconds.

Yankee (Mr. G. Lambert) was second, and Candida (Mr. H. A. Andreae), winner of the first race, finished fourth.

PERRY v. VINES AT WEMBLEY?

Match Proposed For Jubilee Trust Fund

The Empire arena at Wembley may be used for a tennis battle between Fred Perry, the Wimbledon champion, and Ellsworth Vines, the leading American professional, in aid of the Jubilee Trust Fund.

The Wembley authorities have offered the arena for the match, and Vines declared that he was "prepared to discuss the situation."

Perry said he could not discuss the matter until the Lawn Tennis Association had given a ruling.

PRIX DE L'ARC DE TRIOMPHE

Among the nominations for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe to be run at Longchamp on Sunday, Oct. 6, are three English horses—Fair Trial, J. R. Smith and Alcazar. Other entries are Mrs. Payne Whitney's American horse, Twenty Grand, and William of Valence, who was beaten only a short head in the Grand Prix de Paris at Longchamp recently.

"ENDEAVOUR" WINS CUP AT COWES

COWES, August 5.

In glorious weather the official opening of Cowes Regatta took place, where Their Majesties and the cream of aristocracy were present. "Endeavour" won the Gayley Memorial Cup, the first big J (?) class event. She led throughout and covered the 30 miles course in 4 hours, 57 minutes, 23 seconds. She was followed home by Astra, Velsheda, Yankee, Shamrock and Candida. Britannia with the King on board gave up.—Reuter's Special.

WOMAN'S TRAGIC END IN TEMPLE

BASODA, August 6.

A woman, while working on the repairs of a Digamber Jain temple is reported to have met death under tragic circumstances.

It is understood that the woman was busy with work when one of the rafters of the temple suddenly gave way and falling on her crushed her mortally. Three other women-labourers also were injured and the condition of one of them is critical.—United Press.

COACH FOR RISING C. P. CRICKETERS

English Professional May Be Appointed As No Indian Is Available

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, August 5.

The Central Provinces and Berar Cricket Association has for a long time past been thinking of appointing a cricket coach to train up the C. P. youngsters, stated Khan Sahib Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, Honorary Secretary of the Association at its recent meeting. The proposal was accepted and the appointment was offered to Mr. C. S. Naidu on Rs. 100 p.m.

Unfortunately this offer was not accepted by him and hence the Association was not in a position to secure the services of a qualified coach. The idea, however, is not abandoned and a coach will in the near future be appointed if one is available to them.

In the Secretary's opinion, however, India would not be able to give a coach for sometime to come and it would not be too much to suggest an appointment of an English professional as a coach after the cricket season in England is over.

MIRZA KHAN DISQUALIFIED

SECUNDERABAD (By Mail).

A ten-round boxing contest arranged in aid of the Quetta Relief Fund between Battling Mirza Khan, Physical Director, Islamia College, Lahore, and Al Rivers an American boxer, was held at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday night. The fight ended disappointingly, Mirza Khan being disqualified in the fourth round.

Exchanges were even in the first round, but Rivers took the lead in the second. In the third round Mirza Khan sent Rivers to the boards and then endeavoured to wrestle his man, the referee having to pull him off. Rivers protested and wanted to leave the ring, but was persuaded to continue.

Mirza Khan went all out in the fourth round, dealing severe punishment, but was disqualified for a foul, and the contest ended with Rivers being awarded the verdict.

Of the three supporting bouts staged, the best was that between Kid Trutwein (Madras) and Lewis Duckett (Lallaguda), Duckett won after an even six rounds on points.

In the remaining contests, T. Lewis beat T. Michael and G. B. Kanga beat C. Moss.

Al Rivers is billed to meet Arthur Suares, South India champion, on August 8.

Alleged Gang Of House-Breakers Rounded Up At Suparibaug Rd.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Believed to be a 'gang' of damaged characters with several previous convictions, Namdeo Mahadeo and four other Hindus were seen with an umbrella at Suparibaug Road, last night.

The umbrella contained a torch light, jemmies, gimlets and other implements of house-breaking.

All the accused were placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar to-day.

The police officer in applying for remand into custody of the accused, stated that the persons belonged to a gang of a "damaged character."

They were standing in front of a shop at Suparibaug last night, stated the officer, when police constables in plain clothes, approached them.

The members of the gang, added the officer, seeing that the police closed in upon them made a dash.

But they were eventually caught and marched to the station.

At about the time the suspects of the "gang" were arrested, a shop-keeper on the ground-floor of Willingdon House, Suparibaug, was about to close his shop.

The accused, opposing remand, stated that they were belaboured in the lock-up and inflicted injuries on legs and arms.

The police officer stated that they sustained injuries, while trying to escape.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody for a period of 14 days, to enable the police to complete their inquiries.

CRICKET AT VISAPUR

A Visapur correspondent writes:

"An interesting cricket match was played at Visapur between the Jail team and the Law College, Poona. The Jail team, winning the toss, elected to bat. The Jail team scored very fast and before they were all out they put unrespectable total of 180. For the Jail team Ibrahim Abdulla and Jadhao played a very fine game hitting all round the wicket. The former missed a century by 12 runs. Jail bowlers worked collapse of the Collegiates and they could not defend themselves and their case was lost by 122 runs. For the Collegiates Pendharkar captured 6 wickets for 52 runs."

SWADESHI MILLS CO-OP. SOCIETY

Officials Receive Rewards At Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the members of the Mechanic Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., Swadeshi Mills Kurla was held in the evening of Saturday last in the Jamshedji Tata Hall, Kurla. All members of the Society were present. Mr. Gogte, the Propaganda Officer of the Co-operative Institute was also present. Mr.P. R. Muley, presided.

In the meeting the annual report and the statement of accounts were passed, dividend declared, new committee elected, and some amendments made in the rules of the Society as per recommendations of the Auditor.

Messrs Nagu Bhiku Patil and P. S. Gavkar, the Secretary and the Supervisor, respectively were granted rewards for conducting the affairs of the Society efficiently.

Messrs Framji Hormasji and Nagu Bhiku Patil were elected for the ensuing year as President and Secretary respectively.

After the President's concluding remarks the meeting terminated with light refreshment and a vote of thanks to the Chair.

ARRESTS BY KALACHOWKIE POLICE.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Dhondu Govind and two others who were arrested by the Kalachowkie Police last night following a raid under a gambling warrant, were produced at the Mazgaon Court to-day and were released on bail for six days.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 8, 1991
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 7, 1354
Parsi: Aspandarmad 5, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 17m.
Sunset: 7h. 12m.
Hightide: 4-22; 15-48
Lowtide: 9-26; 22-43

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Mud Sports, Marine Lines Maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Harwood League Football: (Second Division) H. M.'s Customs vs. Telephone Co., I. F. League Ground, 5-40 p.m.
Meakin Cup Final, Royal Warwicks vs. Durham Light Infantry, kick-off 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 8

S. S. "Ranpura" with mails from London of July 25 due at 4 p.m.
Harwood League Football: (Second Division), Barras vs. Blue Rangers, I. F. League Ground, 5-40 p.m.
Harwood League Football: (Second Division) Texaco vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 9.

Harwood League Football: (Second Division) Durhams II vs. "The Times of India," I. F. League Ground, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 10.

S. S. 'Rawalpindi' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League Football: (Second Division) City Police vs. B. E. S. T., Cooperage, 4-30 p.m.

MONDAY, August 12.

Results of M.Sc. Examination, (Translation test), University Buildings, 2-0 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

AYURVED DISPENSARY

The opening ceremony of Ayurved dispensary of Vaidya S. K. Kulkarni Bhishak was performed under presidentship of Vaidya Appa Shastri Gurjar on Sunday last at Dadar Chhapra Building."

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Ranpura" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL, CAVEL

The total attendance was 5,919 out of which 2,969 were men 1,911 were women and 1,039 were children. 163 operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 249 during 27 working days of the month.

"NOSHIRWAN-E-ADIL" FOR PARSI HOLIDAYS

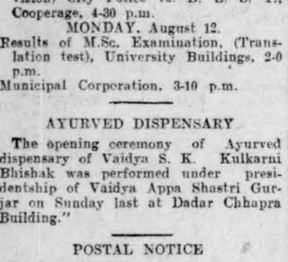
In keeping with the spirit of the Parsi, New Year, the Universal Artistes are arranging to put on boards at the Victoria Theatre at 3-30 p.m. daily, the well-known Parsi play "Noshirwan-e-Adil" on 5th, 6th and 12th September, (New Year Eve, New Year and Khardadsal) under the direction of Mr Jessop David.

PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR'S ANNIVERSARY

A public meeting under the auspices of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalay will be held to-day, (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. at Brahman Sabha Hall (near Prarthana Samaj) to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the late Pandit Vishnu Digambar.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman the Mayor of Bombay will preside and prominent speakers include Pandit Omkarnath and Smt. Avantikabai Gokhale.

2nd Glorious Week!
THE CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Reduced Prices to School Parties at the 4 o'clock shows only!



EXQUISITE NATIVE DANCING!
A Feast of Adventure!
HEAR ROBESON SING!

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

KRISHNA—"Dhuwan Dhar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"McFadden's Flats" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sanders of the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Mark of the Vampire." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Man Who Knew Too Much". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
WEST END—"Desh-Dasi". Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"The Mystery of Edwin Drood" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Sacred Scandal." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Fashionable India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Silver Streak". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pujarin" or "Dancer of the Temple." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "And Summer's lease hath all too short a date" (Shakespeare). A programme of summer music. The B. B. C. Empire Orchestra; leader Daniel Melsa; conductor, Eric Fogg. Nora Gruhn (Soprano). 8-30 p.m. Another session of "The Coo-Coo Noddle Club," the Canadian radio feature, presented by Bill Campbell and William MacLurg, feautring those light-headed comedians, Bill and Swifty, with a supporting cast and orchestra. 9-15 p.m. The Northampton New Theatre Orchestra, under the direction of Cliff Morgan. Relayed from the New Theatre, Northampton. 9-45 p.m. The Cedric Sharpe Sextet 10-00 p.m. The News 10-15 p.m. The Cedric Sharpe Sextet (cont'd.) 10-30 p.m. Close down.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT PATHE

Pathe Cinema will be showing a new Paramount comedy entitled "Mcfadden's Flats" from to-day and until Friday. "Mcfadden's Flats" features Walter C. Kelly and Andy Clyde whose antics as the quarrelling Scotchman and Irishman are most amusing. George barbier takes the part of a third Irishman and the cast also includes Richard Cromwell who was recently seen in "Lives of a Bengal Lancer." An excellent programme worth seeing.

PARTY TO MR. MATTHEWS

Mr. M. C. Matthews, Deputy Manager of the Bombay Branch of the Travancore National Bank, was the guest of honour at a Dinner Party at the Taj on Monday night.

Mr. Matthews will shortly proceed to Colombo where a branch of the Bank will be opened.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' MEETING

A public meeting of the Municipal workers will be held to-day (Wednesday) on the 'Foras Road' Maidan, near the Union office. Speeches will be delivered by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the general secretary of the Union, Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. Jhabvala, Karnik and others. The result of the deputation of the Union which met the Mayor will be made known to the workers in the meeting.

JAGANNATH SHANKARSHET ANNIVERSARY

A public meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the late Jagannath Shankarshet will be held at Dhuru Hall, Dadar to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Chandrakalabai Hate, Principal P. K. Atre Principal N. M. Kale and Mr. V. H. Kulkarni, will address the meeting. Rao Bahadur N. G. Chafekar has kindly Consented to preside.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE.

The managing committee at its meetmeeting held on the 28th inst. has sanctioned help to 85 students hailing from North and South Kanara and studying in high schools. The total number of applications for help was 145, of which 60 had to be rejected for want of funds. The sanctioned applicants include 2 widows studying in Poona and 3 girl students in high schools. The total amount to be disbursed during the year comes to Rs. 2046 distributed among the different centres as follows:—

Bombay Rs. 99; Karwar Rs. 315; Ankola Rs. 297; Kumta Rs. 351; Honawar Rs. 303; Sirsi Rs. 162; South Kanara Rs. 396; Poona and other places Rs. 123.

In addition to the above, two Dangi Memorial Scholarships of Rs. 20 each for 1934-35 and 1935-36 have been awarded.

The committee regrets that it could not sanction help to many a deserving student for want of adequate funds and hopes well-to-do members of the community will come forward to swell the funds of the League.

Tata Iron And Steel Company, Ltd.

OUTPUT FOR JULY 1935.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of July 1935 was:—

Pig Iron	72,900
Steel Ingots	74,299
Finished Steel	48,000

TREASURY BILLS

During the weeks ended the 26th July, 1935, and the 2nd August, 1935, Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,44,50,000 and Rs. 2,00,50,000 respectively were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

GOVT. OF INDIA 3 PER CENT. LOAN 1951-54

Warrants For Refunds Ready At Reserve Bank

Warrants for refunds in respect of partial allotments of Cash subscriptions to the Government of India 3 per cent. Loan 1951-54 are ready and will be delivered over the counter of the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, on presentation of the relative receipts.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION

Subjects Selected By Y. M. P. A.

There will be an elocution competition, under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Saturday (17th inst.) at 5-30 p.m.

The subjects selected for competition are as under:—

(1) The Parsi Problems and their best solutions: (2) Dictatorship vs Democracy; (3) The Best Paying Job and (4) The Feminist Movement of the Present Century.

The competition is open to all Parsi matric student, collegians, and graduates of not more than three years' standing of either sex.

Three valuable prizes will be given to the successful contestents. All entries must reach the Joint Honorary Secretaries Bisni House Laburnum Road, before 14th inst.

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST RLY. GUARD

Alleged To Have Molested Girl Passenger

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, AUG. 6.

A'de novo' trial began yesterday before Mr. M. G. Naik, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, of Mahomed Anvarul Kazi, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, on a charge of outraging the modesty of a 16-year-old girl passenger of down Kalyan electric train on June 13 last.

Examined by Mr. N.B.Eravdekar, the railway police prosecutor, the complainant girl stated that on June 13 last, she entrained at Masjid station, and was travelling in the women's compartment along with other women passengers, who were about a dozen in number. At Thana station, others got down leaving her alone in the compartment. After the train started, the accused guard entered her compartment by the communicating door through the second class. The accused began to behave indecently. When witness raised an alarm, the accused struck her with a flag-staff, as a result of which she began to bleed through the nose. At Mumbra station, witness changed the compartment and reported the matter to Dr. Anant Narayan Patkar and Kassam Seth. At Dombivli station, she pointed out the accused to the latter.

Cross-examined by Mr. W. A. Rege, pleader for the defence, witness stated that she had shown her injuries to the Kalyan Medical officer.

After Dr. Patkar and Kassam Seth, both of Dombivli, gave evidence in support of the prosecution, the Magistrate framed a charge, under section 354 of the Indian Penal Code, of using criminal force with intent to outrage the complainant girl's modesty.

The hearing was then adjourned to August 10 next.

Committed To Sessions On Cheating Charge

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay ordered on Tuesday Raghunath Dhondu Ghanekar (26 years) to stand his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

It was stated that Ghanekar had cheated the Imperial Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 700, and had attempted to cheat the Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 2,000 in the month of June.

The accused was brought to Bombay from Poona on June 26. He pleaded guilty to the charges.

TRANSPORTATION FOR MURDER

Mr. Justice Davar at the High Court Sessions sentenced Syed Ali Vazir Ali to transportation for life on the jury finding him guilty of the murder of Syed Fakir Sabgal, a Pathan.

Miss Kara For Corporation

Miss Maniben Kara, Bombay Labour leader, states that she is a candidate to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the 'B' Ward (Mandvi) in the election that comes off on August 20.

Miss Kara, it will be remembered, was unseated along with several others when the elections to the 'B' Ward were invalidated.

TULSIDAS CENTENARY

Bombay's Tribute To Memory Of Great Saint, Scholar And Poet

The third centenary of the death of Tulsidas, scholar, saint and poet, whose name is a household word in every Hindu family, was celebrated at the Forbes Gujarati Hall on Tuesday at a public meeting organised by the Hindi Pracharak Sabha.

A large gathering including a number of ladies was present. Mr. K. M. Munshi presided.

Mr. Munshi said that the great Hindi poet Tulsidas was the source of inspiration to many a Gujarati poet. His Ramayana deserved to be not merely the epic of India and Hindus but also of other nations and communities.

Dr. Dhani Ram observed that Tulsidas rescued Hindu culture from decay.

HIS IDEAL.

Pandit Hrishikesh Sarma of the Hindi Pracharak Sabha of Madras said that Tulsidas had been the inspiration of every Hindu household in character building. His was the ideal of brotherhood and sacrifice.

The speaker told the audience of a letter which Mahatma Gandhi had once written to his son in which he spoke of this saint's ideal of sacrifice. In times of imminent danger or even of a national calamity, one would derive inspiration and courage from hs Ramayana. Gandhiji had many a time spoken of this.

Pandit Balwant Misra treated the audience to recitations from the Ramcharita Namas.

After a vote of thanks by Mr. R. Sankaran the meeting came to an end.

UNITED GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN CONFERENCE

Reception Committee Formed

The Session of above conference is to be held at Bombay on the 26th, 27th and 28th of October 1935. A Reception Committee with Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Bar-at-Law as its chairman has been formed with powers to co-opt and admit more members. Rs. 10/ is the minimum subscription for the membership of the Reception Committee.

An Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts of the Goud Saraswat Brahman community is to be held jointly with the Conference and an Exhibition Committee with Mrs. Shantabai Sitaram Patkar as its President and Mrs. Padmabai M. Madgaokar, Miss Manibai Rajadhyaksha and Mrs. Sitabai Padbidri as hon. secretaries has been formed for the purpose.

Members of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community are requested to join the Reception Committee and to help and encourage the working of the Exhibition with donations and by sending exhibits.

All communications should be addressed to:—The Hon. Secretaries, Reception Committee of the United Goud Saraswat Brahman Conference, Saraswat Brahman Samaj Griha, 264, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

MAYOR'S QUETTA FUND

List of contributions received on 5th August, 1935 towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Bombay.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 127,520-8-3 (A|c. No. I—Rs. 107,6-5 and A|c No. II—Rs. 20,346-1-10) which includes subscriptions by Ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee A|c. No. I—Rs. 23,407-15-9 and A|c. No. II—Rs. 1,596.

ACCOUNT NO I.

£25 Messrs. Saccone & Speed Ltd.; £25 Messrs. Societe Vinicole Champagne; and £25 Messrs J. & W. Nicholson & Co. Ltd. Total £75 at 1.6-3|32 equal to Rs. 994-13

Messrs. Martin & Harris Ltd. Rs. 100 and Messrs. Muller and Phipps (India) Ltd. Rs. 50.

ACCOUNT NO. II.

O|a Bhatia Strimandal Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund as under:—Narsh Ranjitsingh by the hand of Liladhar Kara Rs. 125; Messrs. Dharamsi Dinkerrau and Nandlal Rs. 101; Bai Lilabai Gordhandas Rs. 101; Bai Sushilabai Madhavji Dharamsi Rs. 101; Mr. Pragji Chapsi in memory of San Kashibai Pragji Rs. 100; Bai Kesharbai Chapsi Rs. 100; Mr. Ratansi Karsondas Rs. 51; Bai Shakuntala Dwarkadas Meghji Rs. 51; Bai Pushpabai Gordhandas Rs. 51; Bai Babibai Moolji Dayal Rs. 51; Mr. Valabhdas Dwarkadas Rs. 51; Bai Bachubhai Dharamsi Thacker Rs. 51; Bai Valabai Valabhdas Rs. 51; Bai Ratanbai Gordhandas Rs. 51; Bai Sumati Shantikumar Narottam Rs. 50. Amounts below Rs. 50 totalled Rs. 1,285-8. Grand total Rs. 131,051-13-3.

"TWILIGHT OF CAPITALISM"

Kamaladevi To Address Jinnah Hall Meeting To-morrow

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will deliver a lecture on the "twilight of Capitalism" at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow, Thursday.

FIRING ON KOLAR STRIKERS

Poona Young Socialists Demand Inquiry

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the executive committee of The Young Socialist League, Poona held on 3-8-35.

This meeting is of opinion that the bill about Shopworkers moved by Mr. R. R. Bakhale in the Bombay Legislative Council required the following amendments.

(1) One months notice to a worker must be given before removing him from service; (2) Minimum pay according to the nature of work should be fixed; (3) Uniform to be used during the working hours should be provided by the owners at their own expence.

This meeting expresses its sympathy towards the strike of hamals in Wadi Bunder, Bombay, and condems the firing on the mob of strikers in the Gold Fields of Kolar and also puts forth its demand that the Government in cooperation with The Trade Union Congress should institute an inquiry in the matter.

INDIAN FILMS FOR VENICE EXHIBITION

To Be Shown Before International Cinematographers

In response to the appeal made by the Motion Picture Society of India two feature films 'Life is a Stage' by Debaki Bose Productions and released through Jayant Pictures, and "Amrit Manthan" produced by Prabhat Film Co., have been received and sent for being screened before the international delegates who will be present at the International Cenematographic Exhibition, at Venice.

The former film was sent by the S. S. Conto Rosso, while the latter was despatched on board the Dutch Air Mail leaving Karachi on the 6th instant.

DELEGATE FOR VENICE

Mr. P. Arora, a member of the Motion Picture Society of India, has been deputed by the Executive Committee to attend the Third International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art to be held at Venice.

Mr. D. M. Pancholi of Empire Talkie Distributors has, at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee been appointed an Organizing Member of the Motion Picture Society of Indoa in Lahore.

EXPULSION FROM SYNAGOGUE

Suit Against Board Of Trustees

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Aug. 6.

An interesting suit has been filed before Mr. L. C. Sheth, the first class sub-judge at Thana, by Mr. M. A. Benjamin, a Bene Israel, whose name was recently removed from the list of members of the "Gate of Heaven" Synagogue for the alleged breach of the rules (inasmuch, as he married a second wife during the life-time of the first), against the president and members of the Board of Trustees of the Synagogue for a declaration that the resolution passed at the special meeting held on July 21 last striking his name off the roll was null and void; that he was entitled to exercise all the rights and privileges; and for an award of damages to the extent of Rs. 100 suffered due to the alleged wrongful and malacious removal of the plaintiff's name from the membership of the Synagogue.

Mr. R. M. Chitnis, Advocate, filed the plaint.

According to the plaintiff, he married again in December last with the consent of his first wife, who is living, and hence he had not contravened any of the rules of the Synagogue as alleged by the defendants. The plaintiff further stated that the resolution passed at the meeting of the caste people was void, as he could not avail himself of the opportunity to explain on account of insufficient notice.

OKHA PORT NEWS

The Port Officer, Okha Port, Okha, wires under today's date as follows:—

S. S. Masula of British India arrived on the 30th ultimo and discharged 43 tons of general cargo from London and Antwerp, and loaded 118 tons of magnesium chloride, and four bales of skins for London and left on the 31st ultimo. S. S. Gogra of British India arrived on the 3rd instant and loaded cement tons 750 for Rangoon, 750 for Chittagong and left on the 4th instant. A. P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Anxiety Removed

The anxiety of the Municipal Councillors, whose seats were unsafe, has been removed by the joint opinion of the Advocate-General and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai. Apart from the Councillors, who were unseated by the judgment of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, a question arose about the validity of the tenure of the members from "B" Ward who were elected on Statutory Committees whether they should continue occupying their seats or there shou d be a fresh elecion. The Municipal solicitors opined that there should be a fresh election and those Councillors who were elected on the Statutory Committees such as the Standing Committee, the Improvements Committee and the Schools Committee, were upset in view of this legal opinion. The Corporation, therefore, invited the joint opinion of the Advocate-General and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who are unanimous in their opinion that there should be no fresh election since the Councillors who represented "B" ward in the retiring Corporation and also walked in under the Municipal Act by the setting aside of the last election, were entitled to continue in their seats as they were validly elected by the majority of the Councillors on the Statutory Committees.

Motorists And Hornby Vellard Road

Hornby Vellard Road has for a long time been the scene of a large number of motor accidents and it is surprising to note that no steps have so far been taken by anybody to check the alarming increase in these serious mishaps. The general opinion regarding the cause of these accidents is that the smooth surface of Hornby Vellard Road, becomes very slippery especially during the the monsoons, so much so that motor cars travelling at normal speed, skid on it and strike against the cocoanut trees that line the landside of the road. If by chance the car misses the trees, then it will have to dive into the pond that lies beyond. It would be a good thing if the road were constructed of such material as to present a rough exterior which certainly would retard the number of accidents on that thoroughfare. As iron fencing like the one that flanks a part of the Mahomedalli Road would go a long way to prevent any possible contingency of the cars diving into the pond that lies in close contiguity to the road, and car-owners would feel thankful to the Bombay Municipality if they did the needful in the matter, as early as possible.

Suit Against Bombay Doctor

High Court Holds Conditional Agreement Of Lease Is Not A Concluded Contract

Mr. Justice Chitre at the High Court heard the suit filed by Sulleman Haji Ahmed Oomar to recover Rs. 2,067 as damages from Dr. Bhaskar Balvantrao Yodh, M.R.C.P. (Lon.) for alleged breach of an agreement of lease.

The plaintiff stated that by an indenture of lease dated February 20, 1934, the defendant agreed to take on lease the ground floor of his property known as Ahmed Manor situated at Warden Road, for a period of two years at a monthly rent of Rs. 250.

PREMISES RE-LET

Thereafter, according to the plaintiff, the defendant wrongfully repudiated the lease and declined to occupy the premises. However, with a view to mitigate the damages, the plaintiff re-let the premises on account of the defendant at a monthly rent of Rs. 225. The plaintiff stated that Rs. 2,067-2 were still due as damages from the defendant.

THE DEFENCE.

Any concluded agreement of the kind mentioned by the plaintiff was denied by the defendant. He stated that on February 20, 1934, he went to see the premises, and at that time, he told the manager of the plaintiff that he required certain alterations to be made in the kitchen, bathroom, etc. He also objected to certain terms of the lease as printed on the form given to him, especially the term regarding a restricted use of the garden and lawn.

CONDITIONAL AGREEMENT

The manager promised to obtain the plaintiff's sanction to the alterations after the defendant had signed the form. On this understanding, the defendant had signed the form, on the condition that it was not to be given effect to, unless the plaintiff agreed to his terms. The next day the plaintiff informed him that he did not agree to the proposed alterations. The defendant, thereupon, refused to lease the property.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in his judgment, observed that on the evidence, it appeared that the printed form of lease was never intended to be a final agreement. By signing the printed form, the defendant had merely made an offer to enter into an agreement of lease on certain terms. The defendant had also rightly objected to certain conditions in the printed form. As the defendant's conditions were not accepted by the plaintiff, there was no concluded contract of lease.

His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. K. M. Munshi with Mr. Homi D. Banaji, instructed by Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. M. V. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Divecha and Thakore, appeared for the defendant.

JUST ONE BIG SCRAPPY FAMILY!

The McFaddens and the McTavishes, the best of enemies! They like each other so much that they wouldn't think of quarreling with anyone else. Be in on the fun at their grand party.. when the bricks and fur start flying.

Adolph Zukor presents
"McFADDEN'S FLATS"
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The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1935

THE NEW VICEROY

The appointment of Lord Linlithgow as Viceroy and Governor-General of India was a foregone conclusion, when it was known that no place had been found for him in the reconstituted Cabinet of Mr. Baldwin. The time is long past when India felt vitally interested in the question as to who was selected as a Viceroy or Governor of a province; for she has realised it only too well that Viceroys and Governors may come and go, but the system of British domination endures and, having realized this, she is determined to rely on her own unaided efforts to win her freedom. As on every past occasion of the appointment of a new Viceroy we shall be told by the British Press and its gramophones in India that no choice could be better than that of Lord Linlithgow as Viceroy and we shall be reminded of his extra special qualifications for the job. When Lord Reading was appointed Viceroy, we were asked to be specially thankful that Britain had been gracious enough to spare her Lord Chief Justice to do justice to India. And India knows to her cost how Lord Reading's regime was marked by the violation of the first principles of justice. Lord Irwin was praised as a devout Christian and an expert in agriculture. He gave us the Linlithgow Commission— a mountain in labour—and the policy of his Government led to the Non-Co-operation movement of 1930-31. Lord Willingdon came here with the ill-concealed intention to smash the power of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. And now we have Lord Linlithgow whose qualification for the post is stated to be his chairmanship of the Joint Select Committee, apart from the agricultural Commission—a curious qualification when it is remembered that the Joint Committee's recommendations were more reactionary than the original proposals contained in the White Paper. Under the new Constitution, which he is coming here to inaugurate, Lord Linlithgow will have greater autocratic powers than those enjoyed by any previous Viceroy. He may use them well and we hope he will. But however well-intentioned he may be, he cannot expect India to be reconciled to a Constitution she is determined to reject. Nor can we expect him—unless he happens to be the most statesmanlike and fair-minded Englishman who ever came to India as Viceroy—to insist on the British Government retracting their steps and meeting the National Demand of India. The best thing that could be said of the new Viceroy is that a worse selection could have been made—a selection, for instance, of a person like Lord Willingdon, who has proved to be the most unpopular and reactionary Viceroy India has had for many years past.

Delimitation In Bombay

The report of the Bombay Delimitation Committee, which was appointed in June last has just been published. The Committee has finished its task with an expedition that is not usual with official committees. But we cannot say that its recommendations will give satisfaction to the public, their defects being due less to hurry than to the inadequately representative character of the Committee itself. The Bombay Government have not yet made their final recommendations on the Committee's report. They probably wish to consult public opinion beforehand and have announced that any persons or bodies desiring to submit their representations with reference to the Committee's recommendations should forward their written statements to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political and Reforms Department, not later than the 1st September next. But it seems possible that on most questions Government have almost made up their minds and will be little influenced by public criticism.

The task of the Committee was to distribute the different seats for different interests in the Bombay Legislature, as provided by the Government of India Act, among a number of clearly defined constituencies. That was hardly a question of simple arithmetic. For in defining the constituencies the Committee was expected, not merely to be guided by population figures, though that had to be the main basis of its scheme, but had also to take into account other factors such as voting strength, size or geographical position of the constituency, wealth or commercial or educational importance of the electorate, etc., wherever such considerations were of any special importance. The Committee was also expected to adjust the claims of rural and urban interests and several others, really or apparently conflicting. Then again in framing the general rural constituencies in the districts the Committee was expected to see that the constituencies were, on the one hand, small enough to maintain personal contact between the electors and their representatives and, on the other hand, large enough to enable minorities to influence elections effectively by concentrating their votes on the candidates of their choice. To this end the Committee has refrained from subdividing districts into a large number of small constituencies, as this would mean fewer seats per constituency. It has limited the sub-division of the districts to two constituencies in each, and in the case of small districts has formed the whole district into a single constituency.

In examining to what extent the Committee has done its work equitably we shall, in the present article, confine ourselves to its recommendations about Bombay City. In giving only 9 seats to the City and the Suburban District the Committee has sadly failed to recognise the various important claims of the City. Under the present constitution out of 43 (7 reserved) general seats in the Presidency, excluding Sind, Bombay City gets 6 (one reserved). Under the new constitution there will be 120 (28 reserved) general seats. Thus, as Mr. Hooseinally M. Rahimtoola, a member of the Committee, points out in his dissenting minute, attached to the report, "though the number of unreserved seats has increased from 36 to 92, Bombay, including the Bombay Suburban District, will get only 1 more. If one seat were to be deducted from the Bombay Suburban District, Bombay's number will remain the same as hitherto." Mr. Rahimtoola also points out that while Ahmedabad City with a population of 238,054 has been given three general seats, Bombay City and the Suburbs with a population of ten lakhs should get more than 12 seats. And this increase will be further justified if the wealth, voting strength and education of the people in the City are taken into account; and the Committee itself has recognised the importance of such claims. The Bombay Municipal Corporation has, on the ground of its commercial, industrial and educational importance, demanded sixteen seats for this City. It is to be hoped that Government will prevent injustice being done to Bombay City and Suburbs and will give the constituency more seats than those recommended by the Committee, unless, of course, Bombay is going to be penalised for the prominent part it has always played in the political agitation of the country.

Swadeshi Sugar

Speaking at Poona on the "New Indian Agriculture," Sir T. Vijaya Raghavacharya, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, quoted some eloquent figures about the recent progress of the sugar industry in India. "In the 1931-32 season," he said, "there were in all India 32 factories manufacturing sugar according to modern methods and only 27 of them were actually working. They produced 19,000 tons of sugar annually. Today there were 143 factories working according to modern methods and producing, according to this year's estimate, over 600,000 tons. Before the passing of the Protection Bill about 800,000 tons of sugar were imported annually to India, chiefly from Java. In the last official year the imports from all sources had dropped to 223,000 tons." The progress is certainly most encouraging and is due as much to the Swadeshi movement as to State aid. We are not sure whether the new Central Legislature, hampered by safeguards in non-Indian interests, will be able to maintain a policy of adequate protection to Indian industries. But that is a special reason why Swadeshi should be in the future even more intensive than it is to-day.

CAPTURE OF LEGISLATURES

Need For Propaganda

(By P. R. LELE).

The "Bombay Chronicle" has done well to appeal to the B. P. C. C. to take the lead in demonstrating the value of enlisting all eligible voters under the new Government of India Constitution. It has to be admitted that the need and the utility of such enlistment 'are not adequately realised by many Congress Leaders.' The B. P. C. C. at its July meeting passed a resolution calling upon all eligible voters to enlist themselves. By another resolution it requested the Working Committee to "issue complete instructions to the Provincial Committees regarding propaganda for enrolling the largest possible number of voters qualified to vote at the ensuing elections to the Provincial Legislature." The main object of moving this resolution was that there should be nation-wide activity for this purpose and that it should be started in obedience of a mandate from the highest executive authority of the Indian National Congress. When ordered by that authority it takes the form of a definite programme of activities and waverers join in the activities and dissidents remain quiet. Unfortunately nothing appears to have been done by the Working Committee in this matter and the observations of the "Bombay Chronicle", dated 3rd instant, assume first rate importance.

Wardha Meeting

It has to be admitted with regret that the Wardha Working Committee meeting decided nothing except the programme in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the Congress. On the States subjects question, the Committee simply said they stood by a certain resolution of the Congress as if they had power to do anything else. As to Labour, two sub-committees have been appointed to report and advise. As to "Madras City," the two contending Provincial Congress Committees have been asked to settle the matter between themselves. Regarding the most important question of the Congress attitude towards the new Constitution of the Government of India the Working Committee shelved the whole issue, though the discussion was centred on the narrow sub-issue of offices."

Question Of Offices

It may be admitted that the question whether ministerships in the Provincial Governments under the coming Constitution should be accepted by Congressmen is not easy to be answered. Besides the answer to this question depends on the Congress getting clear majorities in the Provincial Legislatures. The existence of keen differences inside the Working Committee on this issue is no reason for postponing it unless it is expected that the mere lapse of time would sway the opinion one way or the other. Nor is the open session of the Congress likely to go contrary to the lead of the 'Big' leaders. Going a little into the matter, the opposition of Sardar Sardul Singh Kaveeshar to 'offices' fades in importance when considered against the background which the Congress organisation in the Punjab provides. A province, which has enrolled five thousand members of the Congress in place of 49 thousand which is its quota, cannot be taken very seriously—and, let it be noted, the Congress President paid two visits to the Punjab. Unless there is a miraculous swing of opinion, the Congress in the Punjab will find it difficult to capture a fourth of the seats in the Provincial Legislative Assembly. The Congress representatives of such a province cannot but oppose acceptance of 'offices.'

Capture Of Legislatures

The question of capturing the legislative chambers is quite dis-

(Continued on Page 7)

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

Dr. Bhagwandas' Bill Is A Heroic Attempt To Square The Circle Of Hinduism Without Providing Against Its Dangers

By Dr. HARISING GOUR.

The law of caste amongst the Hindus is one of the main causes of the downfall of the Hindus, and friends and reformers have been making strenuous efforts to remove this blot from the fair name of Hinduism which throttles its growth and is a deadweight upon its progress. An effort in this direction was made in the early sixties by Sir Henry Maine, then the Law Member of the Government of India, but on the expiry of his term the question fell into the hands of Sir James Stephen, whose conservatism would not permit of his making any inroad upon the sacred domain of Hinduism; with the result that he joined hands with the Sanatanists in denouncing the proposed change of his liberal predecessor as an undue interference with religion.

A Truncated Measure

The result was that a pure Civil Marriage Law proposed by Sir Henry Maine was finally passed in a truncated form as Act III of 1872 permitting Civil marriages of all those who did not profess the Christian, Hindu, Mahomedan, Buddhist, Sikh, Jain, the Parsi or the Jewish religion. The Act was really intended to apply to the Hindu apostates who had joined a new sect of their own creation, the Bramho Samaj, who had objected to an idolatrous form of Hindu worship and insisted upon a secular form of marriage which Sir Henry Maine opined it was the duty of the State to provide for all those who wished to avail themselves of it. Such marriage laws exist in all European countries, and there is no reason why they should not extend to India, the more so because Dominions of Britain do not recognize non-statutory marriage as any marriage at all.

However, the voice of the reformer was hushed in the clamour that the Sanatanists raised and the Council adopted the small measure of 1872. At that time it was understood that the Brahmos, for whom the measure had been devised, could well call themselves non-Hindus since they had definitely broken away from orthodoxy and had, indeed, raised their standard of revolt against all that constitutes neo-Hinduism—caste, worship of the Brahmins, and the idols, and the observance of the rules of ceremonial purity.

In passing the measure the Legislature had equally assumed that Brahmos, being Hindu dissenters, could no longer be classed as Hindus.

Basu's Bill

But both the Sanatanists and the Brahmos received a rude shock when the Privy Council in 1903 (Bhagwan Koer v J. C. Bose 31 C. 11 P.C.) held that the Sikhs, Jains and Brahmos, being reforming dissenters from Hinduism, could no more be described as non-Hindus than the Protestants and the Non-Conformists could be described as non-Christians.

This pronouncement gave all those, who had married under the Act of 1872 by solemnly declaring themselves as non-Hindus, a rude shock, and reformers, after a long lull of nearly 40 years again got busy about the reform of their obsolescent marriage customs, with the result that in 1910 the late Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu introduced a Bill reviving that introduced by Sir Henry Maine; but as was to be expected, this Bill received the support expected of it—the reformers supported it, the Sanatanists opposed it, and the Government, always on the side of the Sanatanists, threw their great influence into their scale, with the result that that Bill died a natural death with the dissolution of the Council.

Patel's Bill

In a later Council the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel attempted to pilot it through, but the dissolution of that Council gave it the 'quietus' it was bound to receive from the Council even if it had been pushed on with.

Act XXX Of 1923

On the replacement of the old Imperial Council by the new Legislative Assembly I re-introduced a similar Bill, improving it by providing for succession which the Privy Council had held in 1903 was governed by Hindu law. That Bill was strenuously opposed in the House and outside of it but eventually became Act XXX of 1923, under which numerous inter-caste marriages have since taken place; and, what is equally important, those married under this Act are no longer subject to the Brahmanical law of succession —so hard upon women and so benignant towards the ninety-ninth cousin in preference to one's own daughter or sister—an iniquity rectified by me by another Act.

Dr. Bhagwan Das' Bill

Dr. Bhagwan Das' Bill is intended to remove from Hindu marriages performed in accordance with Hindu rites the bar of caste. Much though I sympathise with Dr. Bhagwan Das's noble effort to storm the citadel of caste, I fear that he will encounter insuperable opposition both from the Government and the orthodox section of the House. The former will oppose it on the short ground that the Hindu marriage law is a part of the Hindu system and you cannot tamper with the marriage law without tampering with the whole system. They will add that any measure of social reform of the nature proposed must await the reformed Legislatures. But let me warn all those who might feel inclined to swallow this pill that the future Legislatures will be far more reactionary than the present and that if the Bill has no chance of going through in the present House it will have less

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

ANOTHER SOVIET SUCCESS

After a good deal of opposition and hesitation, Belgium has at last recognised Soviet Russia. Letters have been exchanged between the Soviet Ambassador in Paris and the representative of Belgium which provide for early resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. This may safely be regarded as another feather to M. Litvinoff's cap. And, as a French paper reports, Soviet journals are justly pleased with the achievement. German papers are, however, trying to minimize it and to suggest that the recognition has nothing in common with the Franco-Russian Pact which is not regarded favourably. Be that as it may, "Is it not permissible," asks the French paper pertinently, "to say that, all the same, the recognition cannot but serve the cause of peace?"

FASCISM RUN AMOK

The Rome correspondent of the London "Times" gives an interesting summary of protests which Japanese sympathy for Abyssinia has aroused in Italy. Forgetting itself as well as Signor Mussolini, the Italian Press declares Japanese motives as "those of a commercial nature, which are always decisive for those who are avaricious, covetous and sordid like the Japanese"! The black-shirted black pot goes further in the denunciation of the kettle's blackness. Japan is accused—by Italy! —of "brazenfacedness," "Imperialism" and "duplicity." And then, finally, the indicters of brazenfacedness, Imperialism and duplicity flaunt that contemptible "thesis" of the Fascist god, Signor Mussolini, about the "menace" to the white races which is "threatened" by the coloured races. This is Fascism running amok with a vengeance, a phenomenon which political thinkers had predicted long ago as the inevitable ultimate expression of that doctrine.

CONGRESS—LABOUR COLLABORATION

Mr. V. V. Giri, who symbolises in himself the unity of the Indian National Congress and the Labour Organisations—he is a Congress M.L.A. and President of the All-India Joint Labour Board —struck the right note at the Servants of India Hall the other day when he pleaded for co-operation by the Working Classes with the Congress. The Congress was certainly slow in recognising that political Swaraj could not be divorced from economic independence. But that is a thing of the past. To-day the Congress stands for the economic independence of the people and the appointment of Sub-Committees by the Working Committee shows that it is nothing if not fully conscious of its duties. It is also true, on the other hand, that, as Mr. Giri said, the workers, as sons of the country had to discharge their political obligations and must fight for securing political freedom. We hope Mr. Giri's advice will be followed and Labour will work in co-operation with the Congress. In this connection, we must draw the attention of the Congress Executive to the resolution of the All-India Trade Union Congress relating to the organisation of an "All-India Anti-Repression day to condemn the policy of repression". We strongly suggest to the Congress to collaborate with the Trade Union Congress because there are very few "All-India Days" which are more entitled to the completest success.

AN EXAMPLE

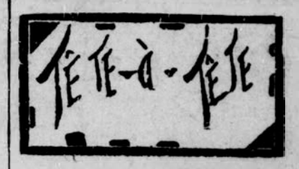
The Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference has issued a statement condemning the system of reserving seats for women on a communal basis, "thereby throwing us women against our wishes into the communal arena." The Committee demands that the methods of election to these seats "shall be through a joint electorate of men and women with no reference to communal parties." And it adds: "We are convinced that if this method is accepted and tried in the case of women and succeeds, as we are sure it will, it is bound to give a lead along the right path to the rest of the countdy." The Standing Committee have also decided that "our members all over India meanwhile shall withhold women from applying to be enrolled as voters even in the case of those eligible to vote through the literacy qualification." We do not know whether Government will concede the demand or not. But the loyalty of the Women's Conference to the principle of nationalism and the system of joint electorates is itself an example to the country.

FEUDALISM MUST GO

The members of the Cochin Legislature deserve to be congratulated on their achievement. The other day a cut motion was proposed to protest against the delay in introducing constitutional reforms in spite of repeated demands by the people. There appears to have been some straight talk and plain-speaking about the "dope of to-morrow" policy of the Government before the motion was carried by a large majority. We do not know what defence the State Government offered—the head of the Administration is Sir Shanmukham Chetty, who forsook Congress for Ottawa Imperialism. But it was a friendly advice to the Government to feel the pulse of the people and march with the times. It is an advice worthy of being taken by all the Indian States. They must not ignore the signs of the times and they must realise that feudalism with its weird principles, glorified as divine dispensation, is a thing of the dead and discredited past. Self-imposed blindness is, in certain circumstances, an immediate convenience. But it never ends well.

MUSLIM NATIONALISTS' DUTY.

In reply to Sir A. H. Ghuznavi's recent statement regarding joint versus separate electorates, Prof. Abdul Majid Khan states that the Muslim masses have always supported joint electorates and adds: "Let Sir A. H. Ghuznavi and others of his line of thought importune the British Government to withdraw, even now, the Communal Award, and the Nationalist Muslims would then be fully ready to settle the vexed question of the type of electorate, by referring it, if possible, to the adult Muslim population of India, and if necessary to about one crore of the Muslim voters, in terms of the Lothian Franchise Committee Report." Sir A. H. Ghuznavi and Muslims of his type are the last persons to ask Government to withdraw the Award. And Nationalist Muslims, like Prof. Abdul Majid, cannot do better than help actively in promoting a voluntary settlement of the communal question, when Government will be compelled to withdraw the Award.



MOUNTAINOUS LABOUR AND THE RIDICULOUS MOUSE

Story of the India Bill
—Headlines.

We'd prefer it the other way round: ridiculous labour and mountainous mouse.

* * * *

"The Sunday Times" of London says the India Bill represents an immense act of faith translated into deeds.

In all fairness, we must say the translation is faithful and retains the full and true spirit of the original.

* * * *

Government, complains, Sir Hari Singh Gour, are always on the side of the Sanatanists.

Government may well argue in defence that, since Sir Hari Singh is always on the side of the Government, the circle, as he would say, is nicely squared.

* * * *

"Tinkering" says Sir Hari Singh, "is the only thing left to us in the present state of the Government of India."

And who can deny that the Nagpur Knight always rose to the job?

* * * *

Says a writer in the "New York Times"—

"An epic that no poet has yet sung is contained in the story of the white man from his little habitat in Western Europe to the overlordship of practically the whole earth."

We know quite a number of "poets" who have sung this epic —in prose and in poetry. To take a few—

(1) Rudyard Kipling.
(2) Winston Churchill,
(3) Lady Houston,
(4) Signor Mussolini and
(5) Mr. Lalkaka (the first four condescending to permit).

* * * *

A German writer says Europe is bristling with alliances.

Or blistering?

* * * *

It is reported that at a series of monster "patriotic manifestations" described as "spontaneous popular" endorsement of Signor Mussolini's Abyssinian policy, some of the placards read "We don't care a curse for Geneva." "We don't care a curse for England and Japan." "To whom belongs Abyssinia? To us." "No body shall stop us."

* * * *

Evidently all this was not only an "endorsement" but a graphic illustration further to explain Il Duce's "policy" which, two days earlier, was eloquently interpreted by the Fascist Press' outburst against Japanese "brazen facedness," "Imperialism," and "duplicity."

Oooh! Ye gods and other words to that effect.

* * * *

Herr Hitler has sent a present to the Emperor of Japan. It is a picture dating back to the 14th century and was formerly in a temple of the Imperial city of Kioto before a German museum acquired it.

The Fuhrer was too modest to send his own latest portrait.

But who knows a few decades later the Emperor of Japan may not send as a present to the head of the German State a picture of Herr Hitler "formerly in a Berlin temple before it was acquired by a Japanese museum?"

* * * *

Beverley Nichols, the English writer, says there are all sorts of things which a journalist ought to do at least once. He ought to fly, he ought to speak in the Trafalgar Square, he ought to read all the seven volumes of Gibbons "Rise and Fall of Roman Empire," he ought to have a serious operation . . . and he ought to fall in love.

We have a serious mind to give up the profession.

What are journalists supposed to be? Self-torturing fakirs?

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The great San Francisco earthquake, we are told, was followed by a local boom in marriages.

The Quetta disaster too has been followed by further shocks—but of slighter intensity.

The debris, however, have not been cleared.

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MYSORE MINES CLIMB DOWN

Confides a headline.

Evidently something had undermined our confrere's mind.

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* * * *

In one of the large lecture halls in a European city there appeared, close beside the speaker's stand a single strong cloths-hook in the wall, with a little placard, stating, "Only for lecturer."

A wag wrote underneath, "May also be used for hanging his coat and hat."

India's Economic Potentialities Not Developed

Hooseinbhai Lalji Indicts Govt. For Neglecting Country's Unemployment Problem

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, July 30.
(By Air Mail).

Mr. Laljee left last week for Bombay. For the moment he is interested in the Poona by-election for a seat in the Assembly for which he is standing as a candidate. Before he left London Mr. Laljee assured me that in the Assembly he will always support popular opinion. We naturally drifted and talked on the prospect of the new reforms.

In the opinion of Mr. Laljee the reforms are certainly far short of the expectations of the people of India. But since they are there, he as a businessman would like to give them the chance for what they are worth. "There are many things requiring improvement," he added, "and I am hopeful that we will be able to get them done both in the interest of India and Great Britain. Everywhere I went in Europe, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany and France, I found that there are strong parties and differences of opinion as regards the policy but every party feels that the demand of the younger generation must be met. Even at the International Conference at Geneva where I had the occasion to meet people from nearly fifty nations, the general opinion was to raise the social status of the people and to concede to the people their legitimate right in the affairs of their country, it peace and prosperity are to be the object for the betterment of humanity."

In England Mr. Laljee did not find strong difference of opinion on policies amongst the three main Parties. But still there are, according to Mr. Laljee, eminent persons in England who feel that the time has passed when dictatorial or preferential rights could be obtained or should be conferred by any means. "In short," contended Mr. Laljee, "the order of the day in the whole of Europe seems to deal in what we call 'Barter' and everyone is as anxious to maintain his status of equality as is but natural. Everyone tries to create unity and believes in unity as the greatest strength. To obtain unity sacrifices are most voluntarily made and as there is a belief, and very right belief, too, that howsoever small or big a nation may be it can only maintain its social, political and economic status if there prevails unity."

Mr. Laljee told me that, "everywhere serious attempts are made to create treaties and friendly relations and one can find instances where nations have treaties with more than four or five countries and different kind of give-and-take arrangement for political and economic gains are made. It is difficult to find out in the midst of this as to who are friends and who are foes. Everywhere there is a great deal of attempt to maintain peace in the country and for the expansion of economic welfare. I should, therefore, certainly appeal to my people in India to consider seriously how other nations are improving their economic position and to do all in their power to achieve the same."

FUTURE OF ADEN.

With regard to the question of Aden and its industry Mr. Laljee has every reason to believe that in the interest of Aden, India and the Empire care must be taken to maintain its port and its industries in the same prosperous condition as it is now, the chief consideration being, as I have already stated, when every country is anxious to promote its economic welfare the port of Aden on which should be relied to some extent the development of trade from and to India, from and to Arabia, and from and to other parts of the Empire, including England should certainly receive that serious consideration which it deserves. "I have hopes and reasons to believe," said Mr. Laljee, "that we shall have no reasons at present to feel anxious about the future of Aden."

As regards the Zanzibar clove affair from what he has gathered Mr. Laljee thinks that both the people of Zanzibar and the people of India and the Government of India have amply shown that the new arrangement is not at all suitable and must be dispensed with. "In fact," Mr. Laljee said, "I am in a position to state that the commercial and industrial people in England are also strongly of the same opinion. In the light of the facts what is being done by various nations to develop the Colonies in the interest of their people.

THREE INJURED IN STABBING AFFRAY

Alleged Sequel To Dancing Girl Affair

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6.

Three persons were injured last night in a stabbing affray in the Chauri Bazar.

It is alleged that one Abdur Rahaman while standing in the street was attacked by another man with a knife and injured in the chest, while another man hit him with a stick on the head. People collected and in an attempt to catch the assailants two persons received serious injuries.

It is stated that the fight was a sequel to an attempt for gaining friendship of a dancing girl. Two persons have been arrested and the injured persons have been removed to hospital.—United Press.

SIR ZAFRULLAH VISITS MAHARAJAH

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 6.

Sir Zafrullah Khan, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council arrived at Trivandrum last night from Cochin. He visit the Maharaja this afternoon and the Maharaja will later return the visit.

After a round of engagements including visits to local Colleges, tea with Sir Mahamed Habibullah and a visit to the rubber factory, Sir Zafrullah returns to Cochin to-morrow.—A. P.

Mrs. Stewart Breaks Women's Lap Record

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.

The British woman motorist, Mrs. Stewart avenged her defeat and broke women's lap record at Brooklands with a speed of 135.95 miles an hour. The previous record of Mrs. Petre's is 134.75 miles established on August 3.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.

The improvement in employment gives solid ground for satisfaction," declared the Labour Ministry announcing the number of unemployed on 24th June as 1,972,941. The figure is 27,169 below the June figure notwithstanding the fact that improvement in unemployment was rarely experienced in July.

PRINCESS MARRIES BAND CONDUCTOR

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.

"Prince's pearl", sobrikuet of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Brooke, the White Rajah of Sarawak was married to Harry Roy, conductor of one of the most popular London jazz bands at the Register Office, while the dense crowds outside interested in the event over kept at bay by mounted police. On the steps of the building, the Bridegroom's band greeted the pair's arrival by rendering the "Sarawaki" love song he had composed in honour of the bride. The bride's mother, but not father, was present.

Financial Relations Inquiry.

(Continued from page 1).

b'e under their notion of the Government of India Bill provisions.

They now feel that public agitation would force their hands to bring the Federal Legislature and executive into being, with in a year of the provincial autonomy.

NEED FOR SPEEDING UP.

It means that the Hammond Enquiry, as well as the financial relations enquiry should be expedited, and the entire case for Federation, as conceived in the Bill, will have to be got ready as quickly as possible. Apparently, provisions in the Bill regarding the new relationship between the Crown and the Government of India slipped through Parliament unnoticed by the official world in India.

IS IT A SLIP?

The Government of India must have known it, for their Reforms Commissioner was responsible for making the India Office insert the new provision and bring about this fundamental change in the constitutional position of India in relation to the British Parliament.

Swami Muneswaranand, the well-known Arya Samajist preacher died at Patna on Tuesday morning.

CHURCH MANGO THEFT CASE

When the "Mango Theft Case" from Kurla Church came up for hearing before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Tuesday, the first accused was absent.

C. Walton and Roongia are charged with theft in this case at the instance of Mr. Mathew Rodrigues.

Mr. Godinho, appearing for the complainant, stated that adjournment was obtained on the previous occasion by the defence on the plea that witnesses would be called in. As witnesses had not been called and the accused was absent, he submitted, the case might be closed.

The Magistrate ordered a bailable warrant in the sum of Rs. 50 to be issued against the first accused. The case was adjourned to August 22.

DUTCH QUEEN GOES FOR HOLIDAY

(Special Cable.)
HAGUE, Aug. 5.

Queen Wilhelmina accompanied by Princess Juliana left for a holiday in the Loch Earn District in Perthshire. This is the time since the death of her consort that the queen was dressed in travelling suit instead of the white mourning dress.

DISQUALIFICATION REMOVED

Ahmed Ebrahim Haron Jaffer For Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, CITY, Aug. 6.

In connection with the ensuing assembly by-election from the Central Division Muslim Constituency, it is unofficially known that the disqualification against the recently un-seated candidate, Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer has been removed, and therefore he would contest the election.

STOP PRESS

FRENCH ECONOMY LAWS

PARIS, Aug. 6.

M. Laval is summoning all the 90 Prefects of France to Paris to instruct them orally on the enforcement of the new economy laws and explain the need for it. M. Laval is desirous that the public should comprehend the merits of the measures to reduce the cost of living which is the counterpart of the reduction in wages. President Lebrun is interrupting his holiday on Thursday to preside over the Cabinet meeting which will launch a scheme throughout the country of public works to relieve unemployment and lower the price of essential commodities.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIA DETERMINED.

ADIS ABABA, Aug. 6.

Seated at the desk littered with papers and telegrams in the ground floor study of his ultra-modern palace, Negus received the "Reuter" correspondent in exclusive audience. None else was present. Negus said that although deeply attached to the cause peace, in the event of war he did not intend to evade the sacred duty of leading the armies in defence of our liberty and territory. Negus added that he would not refuse assistance in the form of an economic mandate by the League. Government contemplated special measures to protect foreigners in the event of hostilities. Negus impressed on the "Reuter" correspondent as being determined to do the utmost to preserve peace, but would wage war inexorably if Italians invade Ethiopia.—Reuter.

Police Open Fire On Crowd

5 KILLED: 7 INJURED

Official Communique On Clash In Bihar Village

RANCHI, Aug. 6.

The Bihar Government has issued the following communique regarding the incident of the 4th August in the village of Phenhera, Dhaka police station, Champaran District, in which the police fired on a Hindu mob of which five were killed and seven injured:—

There has been considerable communal tension for several months between the Hindu and Muhammadan population in the neghbourhood of Phenhera village Dhaka police station, Champaran District. During the Bakr-Id festival a Hindu temple in Phenhera was desecrated by the action of some persons unknown who threw the head of a slaughtered calf into the temple precincts. This led to such strained feelings between the two communities that it was necessary to take proceedings under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, against leading Hindus and Muhammadans of the village who were eventually called upon to give a security for keeping the peace.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

As there were still signs of tension the District authorities considered it necessary to take precautionary measures before the Mahabiri Jhanda celebrations which were to take place on 3rd and 4th August. A force of 20 armed police was despatched to Phenhera on 2nd August and the Sub-Divisional Officer proceeded personally to the spot and called a meeting of leading Muhammadans with the object of securing a peaceful celebration of the festival. As a result of his efforts a compromise was signed by both partes on the evening of the 2nd of August in which the route to be followed by Hindu processions during the Mahabiri Jhanda celebrations was fixed.

50 ROUNDS FIRED.

No trouble occurred on the first day but on the afternoon of 4th August a Hndu crowd violated the conditions of the compromise and departed from the route prescribed for them. A mob of about 3,000 persons armed with deadly weapons collected and endeavoured to invade a Muhammadan Idgah. The Sub-Divisional Officer ordered the mob to disperse, but it refused to do so and attempted to enter the Idgah and kicked the walls. Meantime two other Hindu mobs of about 15,000 and 2,000 men respectively collected in the adjoining village and attempted to concentrate in Phenhera in order to join the Hindu mob in that place. As the mobs adopted a very threatening attitude and refused to disperse the Sub-Divisional Officer, when all other means of dispersing the mob had failed, gave orders to Armed Police to open fire upon the mob. Fifty rounds were fired and 12 persons hit, of whom 5 were killed and 7 injured. The mob then retreated from the Idgah and the firing was at once stopped. The mob remained in a threatening mood in the vicinity The mobs finally dispersed at about 6 p.m. owing to a heavy rain storm. The Superintendent of Police the District Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Police proceeded to the spot on receipt of the news and the situation is now quiet and under control.—A. P.

PARTY TO SIR SHADILAL IN LONDON

LONDON: (By Air Mail.)

Eight men combined to give a farewell party in honour of Sir Shadi Lal, member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council before he left London to spend the Long Vacation in India.

They were Mr. P. C. Manuck, President of the Bar Association, Patna, Mr. R. D. Sethna of Poona, Sir Abdul Qadir, member of the Secretary of State's Council, Sir C. H. Stewart Rankin, Sardar Mohan Singh, Mr. G. D. Birla Mr. Sadiq Husain of Amritsar and Mr. M. Yunus.

Among those who accepted invitations were:—

The Persian Minister, and Aga Khan and the Begum Aga Khan, the Imam of Woking Mosque, Sirdarni Mohan Singh, Sir Claud Schuster, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, the Earl of Derby, Khan Bahadur S. M. Ali, Lord and Lady Sinha and the Maharajah of Gaekwar of Baroda.—Reuter.

BALDWIN'S PRIZE BOY FOR VICEROYALTY

(Continued from page 1).

sors. On the one hand, he will be looked upon as the final authority on the interpretation of Parliament's intentions with regard to the Government of India Act, and on the other, his lead will be closely followed by the provincial governors.

Indeed, as one high official told me, no Viceroy came out to India with a greater chance of acting in a manner as would create a new understanding between two people, and the manner in which Lord Linlithgow would play his role would very materially influence the course of politics in India. On the whole, opinion here is that Mr. Baldwin's choice could not have fallen on a better colleague, and that with Lord Linlithgow's appointment coinciding with the reforms the country may see the return of Irwin spirit which also reflects Mr. Baldwin's own personal feelings.

CAPTURE OF LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page 6.)

tinct and ought to have been considered by itself. A lead in this respect could and ought to have been given to the Provincial Congress Committees. The plea of an incomplete picture cannot prevail in the least so far as this issue is concerned. You have the final tables showing the number of seats each chamber of provincial legislature is to contain and also the allocation of seats as between the various communities and interests. This is not a question over which there is any difference of opinion among vocal leaders. As Mahatmaji once said, the "parliamentary mentality has come to stay." Surely, when an organisation like the Indian National Congress develops parliamentary mentality, its obvious duty is to take every opportunity to broadcast that it is out to win the maximum number of seats in every legislative chamber. With great respect, this duty cannot be performed by shelving the whole question of Congress attitude towards the new Constitution.

President's Views

That Babu Rajendra Prasad recognises the difference between these two issues is evidenced by what he said in his interview to the "Hindu" after the Working Committee's meeting. "So far as I have been able to judge the trend of thought in the country," says he "it seems to me that the bulk of Congressmen would like to capture the legislatures under the new Constitution also and would vote for the capture of those legislatures if they are required to do so." I hold the same view. Having so judged the prevailing trend of thought, the Congress President should have asked the Working Committee to convert the potential into kinetic energy. The trend of thought requires to be embodied in an authoritative pronouncement. Such a pronouncement enthuses those whose thought it embodies, confirms the honest doubters, fixes those who have no opinions of their own, converts several of the dissidents and shakes the stubbornness of the oppositionists. The first class of these derive the inspiration to work in the required direction.

Need For Propaganda

That brings me again to the need of a clear pronouncement and active propaganda in support of the same. The bulk of Congressmen can be marched into the required polling booth at a moment's notice but they would not be able to determine the elections. It is the vast pro-Congress mass of electors who are not Congressmen that will determine them. Amongst the voters the predominant majority will be of persons who have yet to know what a vote is, who may be hardly able to read and write and who are unable to diverse influences. To enrol all eligible voters and to persuade them to vote for Congress, to acquaint them with the meaning of a vote and with their duty to cast it, the time between Lucknow session and the next elections will not be found to be *plenty*. Other parties have already started their electioneering activities. Government machinery is helping the co-operating parties. "The crore and thirteen lakhs" which the Government of India have sanctioned for village improvement is going to prove a very important aid to the parties who are co-operating with the Government through the existing provincial legislative councils. In face of all these factors, are Congress leaders and Congress Committees going to look on? Or are they going to be up and doing in good time?

The Eighth Anniversary of the "Cloth Merchants Association" Nagpur will be celebrated on 7th August 1935 at 8-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Deshbhakta Seth Poonamchandji Ranka at Seth Fatechand Dipchand Sarai, Itwari, Nagpur.

Death Sentence For Ex-Deputy Of Reichstag

HERR A. KAYSER CONVICTED OF HIGH TREASON

Ruthless Campaign Against Nazi Regime Opponents

BERLIN, August 6.

The ex-Reichstag Deputy Herr Albert Kayser has been sentenced to death by the People's Court in Berlin for high-treason. This is the second time the People's Court has passed such a sentence. Four others were sentenced to different terms of penal servitude.

The charge against Kayser and his accomplices was that they reorganised the old Communist Party.—Reuter.

FLAMING PINK POSTERS IN BERLIN

Campaign Against Opponents Of Nazi Regime

BERLIN, August 6.

Flaming pink posters 10 feet high have been posted all over the city. This is the latest move in the general campaign against opponents of the Nazi regime. The posters warn people against agitators.—Reuter.

POPE RECEIVES GERMAN CATHOLICS

Criticises "Struggle Against God And Christ"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
VATICAN CITY, Aug.5.

The Pope spoke of "modern paganism" and the persecution of Roman Catholics in Germany when he received a group of young German Catholics at the Vatican. It was sad thing for him to think upon the struggle maintained against God and Christ by modern paganism.

On the other hand it was joyful for him to think that in Germany there were so many young men pious and strong in their faith. "Never lose courage, be ready, strong in our faith and confident in God."

BALLOON-PARACHUTE PASSES TEST

Soviet Invention Glides Gently To Earth From Height Of 17,000 Feet

MOSCOW, August 5.

The newly invented aerostat which is a combination of a balloon and parachute was successfully tested. It climbed to 17,000 feet where the occupants released the gas, immediately the envelope deflated and acting as a parachute the contrivance glided gently to earth.—Reuter.

STRATOSPHERE PLANE CRASHES IN FLAMES

French Pilot Burnt To Death In Test Flight

PARIS, August 5.

France's only stratosphere 'plane crashed in flames near Bonnieres. The pilot was burnt to death. The machine which had only recently completed was being tested at 33,000 feet. It had been in the air 75 minutes when it burst into flames. It is believed that the pilot was overcome by the great height.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICANS BEAT GLAMORGAN

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The following are the results of cricket matches which commenced on Saturday last:—

GLAMORGAN vs. SOUTH AFRICAN: South Africans won by 96 runs. South Africans 309 and 163. Glamorgan 227 and 154 (Mitchell four for 13).

ESSEX vs. WORCESTERSHIRE: Essex won by 252 runs. Essex 372 and 252. Worcester 188 and 184 (Read four for 49).

KENT vs. GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Kent won by 60. Kent 335 and 135 (Sinfield five for 40. Goddard five for 49). Gloucester 316 and 94 (Freeman four for 22).—Reuter's Special.

RAJEN BABU'S REPLY TO RUIKER

(Continued from page 1).

Party in the Assembly had not supported Mr. N. M. Joshi's resolution regarding unemployment insurance in the Assembly. I have made enquiries and understand that there was no resolution by Mr. Joshi but that there was an amendment by him to a resolution by the Government and that the Congress Party supported Mr. Joshi's amendment which was carried by the casting vote of the President but that the amended resolution was lost by the snap vote of 52 against 53 and in this voting the Congress Party voted with Mr. Joshi. In all matters relating to labour the Congress Party has consistently supported the labour side.

"I may state, however, that the Congress being a national organisation and not a class organisation, it is not inconceivable that occasions may arise when the Congress view may not tally with the trade union view and in all such cases the Congress will, of course, state its own line of action.

"The Working Committee has appointed a Sub-Committee of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Shankarlal Banker with Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram as convenor to keep in touch with problems affecting industrial labour and from time to time to report and advise the Working Committee thereon.

"The Working Committee, I need hardly assure you, will always welcome co-operation from Trade Unions in all matters where joint action may be found possible."—United Press.

FLOODS IN PHILIPPINES

17 Persons Killed And Thousands Rendered Homeless

MANILA, August 5.

Seventeen persons are reported to have been killed by floods in north central Luzon following a typhoon. Twenty are missing and thousands have been rendered homeless. The rains are continuing.—Reuter.

GRECIAN STRIKERS CAPITULATE

General Bacopoulos ... ceives Delegation And Hears Claims

ATHENS, August 5.

General Bacopoulos demanded the submission of the strikers and then received a delegation and heard its claims. The strikers then capitulated. It is believed that three strikers were killed and twenty wounded while seventeen members of Government forces were wounded.—Reuter.

An earlier message states:—Government have received a message from General Bacopoulos in Crete stating that order has been restored and that the strikers are dispersing peacefully.

RIOT IN CRETE

6 PERSONS KILLED

ATHENS, August 6.

Six persons were killed and 40 wounded in disturbances in Crete.—Reuter.

TAX ON RICH IN U. S.

Bill Passed By 282 Votes To 96

WASHINGTON, August 5.

The House of Representatives has passed President Roosevelt's Tax-the-Rich Bill, increasing the taxes on incomes of over 50,000 dollars. The Bill will now go to the Senate, where it is expected to have a stormy reception.

The Bill was passed by 282 votes to 96.—Reuter.

JAPAN EXPOSES CANARD

Not Supplying Arms To Abyssinia As Reported

TOKIO, August 6.

The Foreign Office declares the report that Abyssinia has signed a contract with Japan for the supply of arms and ammunition is without foundation. It also denies that Japan is sending a military mission to Abyssinia.—Reuter.

Lease Of Yacht Club Site

PORT TRUST CHAIRMAN EXPLAINS POSITION

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issues of the 19th and 20th July you have made allegations that an attempt is being made by the Committee of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club to secure a renewal of their lease at a rental far below the real value of the land, and you imply that they are being assisted in this attempt by those Trustees who are members of the Yacht Club. You stated that these Trustees had resigned their membership of the Club in order to be free to vote on this question. The last allegation you have since withdrawn.

The figures on which you have relied in support of your allegation are so inaccurate that it is desirable in the public interests to set out the true facts. The Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Port Trust extends from Apollo Pier to Arthur Bunder, and includes roughly speaking the area between these points and Colaba Causeway, excluding the Council Hall, and the block containing the Regal Cinema. It is the usual policy of the Trust to let its property on leases of 50 years: on this reclamation Government have sanctioned leases of 99 years: but the effect of the proposed transaction is to extend the existing lease by 37 years only at an increased rent. You state that Rs. 250 a sq. yard rental is being paid for the front portion of the Regal Cinema. The fact is that the Cinema paid Rs. 205 per sq. yard for the purchase of a perpetual lease of this part of their land. This was capital expenditure: and the annual rent is Re. 1 only for the plot.

It is not true that the rent of Rs. 1-3-0 per sq. yard at present being paid by the Club is "nominal." It is the calculation of the "all-over rate" paid for a plot which includes a large area of garden which the Club is obliged by the lease to keep open. The rate paid for the built-over area is actually the same as that being paid to-day, for example, by the Taj Mahal Hotel; and the "all-over rate" is very nearly the same as that being paid by the Hotel, (which has also a large garden area), held under a lease dated a few years later than the Yacht Club lease.

Coming to the proposed lease which is now before the Trustees on the recommendation of the Committee, the terms which have been recommended make no concession to the Club other than those which are the common practice of the Trustees and the application has been treated as a purely business proposition. In fixing the terms the Land Department has been guided by the rents recently obtained on the Strand Road. The rental proposed is higher than that which has been obtained for the Strand Road plots or for any other Trust leases on this Estate, with one exception. The exception is the plot known as Watson's Annexe, a fully developed plot, the lease-terms of which were fixed in 1924, and are equivalent to an annual rental of about 4 annas a sq. yard more than has been offered by the Club. And additional building permitted on the Yacht Club, site will pay the full building rate, and this will, of course, raise the "all-over rate" thus calculated. The sole issues now before the Trustees are (1) whether the experts have undervalued the site; (2) whether the value of the site is likely to increase so much in future that it would be inadvisable to renew the lease at this stage. It may be added that the existing lease contains an option for its extension for 50 years, on terms to be agreed on.—Yours, etc.

G. WILES.
Chairman.
Bombay Port Trust.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Women And The Vote

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is since about a month that we, the women of Dadar, have been voluntarily doing the work of getting women to register themselves in the electoral roll under preparation. The difficulties, time and money this involves, are too numerous to be cited in this letter. I am sure, other women's organisations which are doing this work voluntarily in other parts of Bombay are undergoing similar hardships. We, therefore, cannot but protest against this step-motherly attitude of the Government towards women. If the Collector has engaged paid workers to go about from house to house enrolling men voters, those very men could have at the same time enrolled all those women who are eligible to vote without any additional trouble.

Voluntary and private organisations cannot be expected to accomplish such an enormous task of going from house to house when the number of literate women alone is nearly 43,000, apart from the number of those who have property rights and a considerably larger number of those who will have the right of vote on the strength of their husbands' qualification, irrespective of their own.

If Government does not help us as in the case of men, thousands of women although possessing the qualifications of voters will miss registration.

Is it too late for Government to rectify this inequity between men and women?

We, therefore, hope the press will agitate in the matter and see that the Government reconsider their arrangement and do the needful.—Yours, etc.

Mrs. YAMUNA HIRLEKAR, M.A.

Bombay, August 6.

Free Dispensary For Vile Parle

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my letter which appeared yesterday under the above heading, due to a clerical error one whole line of the amendment which was moved by Mr. Kalbag and seconded by me was omitted The amendment was as follows:

"That the Municipality do undertake to contribute towards the maintenance of the dispensary a sum ordinarily not exceeding the income derived from the gift in any year, but not exceeding Rs. 1,200 per annum in the first instance and the deficit, if any, should be met as far as possible, by charging fees as per rates already resolved upon by the House, and if such proceeds do not cover the amount of deficit, the balance shall in that case be debited to the Municipal revenue."—Yours, etc.

V. R. BHENDE.

Vile Parle, Aug. 6.

"Half Anna Tram Fares"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was very interesting to me to read a letter from "A Passenger" under the above title, published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 3rd instant, and he deserves our hearty congratulations, inasmuch as he has attempted to draw the attention of the B.E.S.T. Co., authorities, regarding the introduction of half-anna tram fares at all hours and throughout their system. It is a fact that people belonging to different occupations in Bombay, are extremely handicapped on account of the heavy expenditure which they have to incur every now and then, by travelling in the B.E.S.T. trams, and this is the primary reason why they do not prefer trams for short distances. By bringing into force such a system, the B.E.S.T. Co., need not sacrifice any portion of their profit, as, on the other hand, their income will be increased by a corresponding increase in the number of passengers using trams. Will it not be a blessing in disguise?"—Yours, etc.

ONE INTERESTED.

A Public Hall For Mandvi

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your paper has truly rendered a great service to the public of Mandvi by emphasizing the need of a public hall in the ward. A public hall is a long-felt necessity of this ward. The difficulties which the public have to face while holding any meeting or function are known to all. While there are, at least, two or three public halls in every ward, it is really to be regretted and wondered that Mandvi ward cannot boast of a single public hall. Will not the generous merchant community of Mandvi realise their ward's primary need and respond to the appeal made by you in your esteemed columns?—Yours, etc.

PADAMSI DERSI.

Parish Funds

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The filling of the post of the Vicarship of the Cathedral Nossa Senhorada Esperanca Anglice, Our Lady of Expectation, or as is properly known, Our Lady, of Hope, Bhuleshwar, Bombay, by a Goan priest in spite of there being at least a quarter of a dozen of East Indian priests, sons of the soil, quite fit for the post in question, the contribution from the funds of our churches, while not touching those of the so called Portuguese Churches of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul and Our Lady of Glory, Byculla, for the Portuguese Mission enterprise at Zaroli and areas round about it, and other such problems show that Government should wake up and see their way to bring under their control the administration of parish funds and properties and the accounts thereof under their scrutiny and audit.—Yours, etc.

PRO PATRIA.

NO CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS

Burma Council Refuses Leave To Move Motion

RANGOON, Aug. 6.

The Burma Legislative Council, which commenced to-day, refused to grant leave to U Ba Shwe to move his no confidence motion in U Ba Pe, Forest Minister. Only 28 members stood up instead of 34 required for leave to be given.

U Ba Shwe's second motion of no confidence in Dr. Ba Maw, Education Minister, also fell through, nine members signifying their support to the mover.

Earlier, the House unanimously recorded its deep sense of loss in the death of Mr. N. N. Parakh, the doyen of the Council, on a motion by the Finance Member. —A. P.

"COUNTERFEIT COIN" CASE

Mint Expert In Witness Box

That the coins put in as exhibits either contained no silver or less or more alloy than that which contained in genuine coins, was the evidence given before the Dadar Magistrate, on Tuesday by Mr. R. J. Blyth, Superintendent of the Assay Department, of the Mint, at the resumed hearing of the case, in which Fazal Ahmed Kulasi is charged with having run a factory for counterfeiting coins and for being found in possession of them.

In giving evidence, witness stated that mixed nitric acid bottle, packed at the time when it was brought to the court, to be put in as exhibits, fell near the witness-box and broke. The broken bottle was put in as exhibit.

THE EXHIBIT COINS

Questioned about his report on the various exhibits sent to him by Mr. Velkar, Police Prosecutor, witness said that in the unstruck rupee 82.58 per cent of silver was found. The rest was all copper. In the genuine rupee. witness stated, there was 91.66 per cent of silver.

With regard to an alleged counterfeit coin, put in as exhibit, witness said that the four-anna coin contained an alloy of copper, zinc and nickel whereas a similar denominational coin of the same nature contained no zinc at all.

Similarly, witness stated, the eight-anna coin put in as exhibit contained no silver at all.

Shown a packet of powder, containing a mixture of silver and copper, witness said that it looked like filings of coin.

Again shown to crucibles, witness stated that in one of them he found traces of metal which, on a closer examination, proved to be a mixture of copper, zinc and iron, while the other was found to be that of silver, copper and iron.

THE SEALED BOTTLE

Examined about the bottle which was sealed and which broke just prior to the resumption of the case, witness stated that it had contained silver, copper, nickel, iron and zinc with nitric acid.

Apropos of the four "seissels" which were the remnants of "straps" out of which coins were "punched," he said that they covered the useless portion of rupee, eight-anna, four-anna nickel and four-anna silver coins.

Each one of them, witness added, had a different composition.

With regard to the surphur acid witness said that it was generally used for blanching coins before they were struck. By that process, witness added, traces of superfious copper would be removed and the surface of the coin would be rendered white.

The case stands adjourned till to-day (Wednesday).

SHAHIDGUNJ DISPUTE ECHO

Trial Of 130 Persons In Jail For Alleged Defiance Of Order

LAHORE, AUG 6.

The trial commenced this morning in a room in the Central Jail of 130 Muslims arrested on 19th July from among an unlawful procession which marched from the Badashahi Mosque to the Shahidgunj Mosque "to take possession of it" squatted in the middle of the street throughout the night and again marched towards Shahidgunj on 20th borning.

The prosecution described how the accused defied the orders of the police to disperse and exhorted others to act similarly. The hearing was adjourned.

The censorship of the local press will be withdrawn from tomorrow, but the press has been warned not to exacerbate communal feeling on pain of action being taken under the Emergency Powers Act. A. P.

Twins Among Cattle Too!

(From A Correspondent.)

RANCHI, Aug. 4.

The cow of Mr. Kundu, Headmaster of Bundu School, recently gave birth to a pair of calves.

The twin are of deep black colour and bear close similarity and are very healthy.

BURGLARY IN POONA

Pathan Alleged To Have Used Revolver Against Pursuers

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

Rasta Peth, on the Borderline of Poona City and the cantonment areas, was the scene of an encounter between an alleged Pathan burglar and a few residents of that locality at half past three this morning.

It is alleged that Maridadshah, a Pathan claiming to be a resident of Bombay forced an entrance into the house of one Mr. Pardeshi in Rastapeth by boring through the rear wall. It is reported that when the inmates awoke. Maridadshah tried to bolt away by dashing through the narrow bye-lane behind the house and jumping over the wall into another compound.

He was given a hot chase, when he fired pistol shots, one of which struck the pursuing house owner in the left arm. a

In the next compound, he was accosted by three neighbours who came to grips with him. Divested of his pistol in the struggle that ensued, Maridadshah is alleged to have assaulted them with a knife, severely cutting one's palm and fingers. At this stage, however, he was overpowered and later on was handed over to the police. The wounded, including the Pathan are detained in the Sassoon Hospital. The police are making vigorous inquiries into the affray.

Increase Efforts To Maintain World Peace

LABOUR M.Ps.' MESSAGE TO INDIAN JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)

Mr. P. K. Sen, Publicity Secretary to the All-India Journalists' Conference to be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta on the 17th and 18th instant has issued the following:—

Several members of the British Parliament belonging to the Labour Party headed by Mr. George Lansbury have sent a friendly message to the All-India Journalist Conference, wishing it the greatest possible success.

The message is signed by Messrs George Lansbury, Arther Greenwood, David Grenfell, William Dobbie, and John Wilmot, Members of Parliament. Lord Kinnoull, and Messrs Pulin Seal and Kuadar Chaliha of the Indian Journalists' Association of London. It has been cabled from London under date August 2, and runs thus:

JOURNALISTS' ROLE

"In wishing greatest possible success to deliberations of your Conference we would like to stress the fact that great responsibilities rest on pens of Journalists. May we urge upon you to increase your efforts to maintain peace of world specially in troubled condition in the East? It lies greatly in hand of Journalist to create atmosphere of good fellowship and good will which is the only sure way to secure universal peace".

The message shows what role the world at large expects Indian Journalists to play in these troubled times. In the meanwhile more messages are being received at the office of the Reception Committee from Indian leaders.

Rev. C. F. Andrews, in a letter from Shantiniketan, assures the Conference of his earnest support "I should be very grateful" writes he, "if the conveners of this Press Assembly could keep me closely in touch with all that is being done, and commend my help."

ANSARI WISHES SUCCESS

Dr. M. A. Ansari wishes every success to the Conference, while Mr. M. R. Jayakar hopes "You will have success in your effort".

Messages have been received from Mr. C. R. Reddy and Mr. C. N. Mauthuranga Mudaliar M. L. A. who hopes 'you will succeed in your noble efforts in the cause of independent, nationalist journalism"

Mr. V. V. Giri, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan and Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar have also sent messages.

The Editor of the "Rangoon Mail" in a wire says that the "Burma Journalists strongly support the objects of the conference and wish it complete success under Mr. Chintamani's leadership". The Bellary Journalists' Association also sends its heartfelt greetings to the Conference.

This is ample evidence of the tremendous response the Conference is receiving from the leaders of Journalism as well as of all schools of politics. It is now upto every Journalist to rally to the conference, take part in its deliberations and put a united front against every sort of inequity.

Delegation forms may be had from the Secretaries, All-India Journalists' Conference, 8 Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.—United Press.

MOMENTOUS SESSION

Journalists' Conference Will Help To Form United Front

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The General Secretaries of the All-India Journalists' Conference have issued the following:—

The coming session of the All-India Journalists's Conference will be a momentous session not only because it is being held at a time when the necessity of presenting a united front against the operation of the Press Act is most crying but also for the attempt it will make for the betterment of the conditions of service of the working journalists.

The status and economic condition of journalists are admittedly not what they should be. They require immediate attention. The wages most journalists earn and the prospects their services hold out are meagre and every attempt should be made to improve them.

PUNJAB HARD-HIT.

Journalists connected with the vernacular papers of the Punjab are most outspoken in their complaint. We have received letters bitterly complaining of their hard lot. They have invited comparison of their own pecuniary condition with that of the Proprietors of their papers who live in luxury. Their income is meagre, their prospects are far from bright. Security of service is practically non-existent and such amenities and holidays and leave enjoyed by men in other services are denied in most papers.

The lot of working journalists in Bengal, we are told is as bad as in the Punjab if not worse. And the complaints regarding regularity of payment, holidays, tenure of service, etc., are persistent here also.

OTHER NEEDS.

Assistance to journalists out of employment, in sickness, and in distress or emergency, is badly needed specially when the pay and prospects are so meagre. Provision for widows and children of those members of the profession who may die in harness or be thrown out of employment and thus left in straightened circumstances cry for immediate action.

We invite suggestions from working journalists of every paper, newspaper or periodicals. Statements on the condition of their service and intimation of their views about remedies will be welcome. We invite working journalists who have the opportunity to join the Conference and take active part in its deliberations. The delegation fee is Rs. 2 only and the Reception Committee will arrange for boarding and lodging for every delegate who will come from outside Bengal.

We invite those, who will not be able to come, to send us a short statement of their views to be placed before the Resolutions Committee and the Subjects Committee for consideration. Letters should be addressed to the General Secretaries of the Reception Committee at 8, Dalhousie Square Calcutta.—United Press.

Our Moscow Letter

Independence Of Lithuania

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-LITHUANIAN TREATY

(By A. AZIZ AZAD)

MOSCOW, July 13.

Yesterday was the fifteenth anniversary of the Soviet-Lithuanian Treaty, according to which, in compliance with her principles, Soviet Russia recognized the independence of the Lithuanian people from the Czarist regime, from the cruel yoke which they as a colony were subjected to. The first clause of this Treaty, signed on July 12th, 1920, presents a golden principle of the Soviet national minority policy. It runs thus: "In compliance with the principles of the Soviet Union, declaring the right of all nations for their self-determination, so much so that they can separate themselves from the State a part of which they constitute, Soviet Russia unconditionally recognizes the independence of the Lithuanian State and voluntarily, forever, refuses all the sovereign rights of Russia over the Lithuanian peoples and their territory."

THEN AND NOW.

Before the Revolution, Lithuania was one of the most oppressed colonies of Czarist Russia; but after the signing of the abovementioned treaty the situation changed altogether friendship between the two countries has been constantly increasing. According to the Soviet press the friendship between Lithuania and the Soviet Union has never been spotted by hostility and insincerity, but rather, its deep roots have been nourished and developed as the years have passed and the two countries have become economically strengthened. The economic relations between the two have steadily developed and grown. In 1935, Soviet Russia occupied a second place in the foreign trade turnover of Lithuania, while five years ago it occupied but the seventh place. During the first four months of 1934, Soviet purchases in Lithuania were equal to 13 p.c. of all Lithuanian exports, while Russian exports into Lithuania were slightly over 13 p.c. of all Lithuanian imports.

Lithuania is probably the smallest of all the Baltic States. It spreads over the territory of four administrative districts of the former Czarist Empire, and has as its capital city, Vilno, which, after its independence, was seized by Poland. At present, this State, more than any other European State, is threatened by German Fascism, which is trying to occupy it and to return it to the status of a German colony.

LITVINOFF'S PRAISE.

On the anniversary day the Soviet press devoted considerable space to the event, and various articles appeared wishing the Lithuanian people further prosperity and expressing to them the most sincere and friendly feelings of the people of the USSR.

Mr. Litvinoff, the Commissar for Foreign Affairs, entertained the Lithuanian Minister to the Soviet Union, Mr. Baltruszaitis, at a luncheon during which speeches were exchanged. After paying tribute to the Lithuanian Republic and its statesmen, Mr. Litvinoff said: "In the present troubled international situation, rapprochement and close co-operation between all States actively supporting prolonged and stabilized peace is necessary more than ever before."

"I am convinced that the atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding in which our relations have happily developed until now will remain unchanged and will continue to yield results valuable to the interests of the people of both States. I point out with great satisfaction," continued Mr. Litvinoff, "to the constant support rendered by the Lithuanian Republic to all the undertakings of the Soviet Government in the realm of stabilizing the peace and security of nations."

LITHUANIAN MINISTER'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Baltruzaitis, in replying to Mr. Litvinoff among other things said: "With the Soviet-Lithuanian Treaty of 1920, after long centuries of the heavy yoke of enslavement, the Lithuanian people were again resurrected to full, independent life and insured themselves the right of further free, unfettered development. And it is quite natural that, thanks to such a basis of the agreement, all the further relations between our States could, and had to, only strengthen and deepen, since for Lithuania the principles of our mutual relations and the source of our international political activity had been immediately and firmly established."

"I particularly rejoice in hearing from you, Mr. Commissar, confirmation of the constant support which the Lithuanian Government has rendered to all the undertakings of the Soviet Union in the realm of strengthening the peace and security of nations. This has always been so, and I can most firmly assure you," declared the Lithuanian Minister, "that it will continue in the future, for the Lithuanian Republic, to the extent of its forces, will always remain unreservedly for the closest unity and co-operation in the great cause of the collective organization of peace, to which, among all nations, the Soviet Union was the first to apply itself with such clear, firm and disinterested efforts."

INTERNATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY.

For the first time in the history of Russia, an international congress of the Physiologists is to be held in Leningrad, opening on August 9th and ending on August 18, or thereabouts, in Moscow.

Six hundred foreign scientists have expressed their intention of attending this 15th International Physiology Congress, and already some of the delegates have begun arriving. The delegates will represent 34 foreign countries: 160 from America; 70 from Great Britain; 80 from Germany; France, 70; Italy, 40; and Japan, 30. The Soviet Union will be represented by a delegation of approximately 500 members.

The Congress, which is held every three years; will proceed along a definite plan and will deal with specific problems. Leading scientists in the fields of physiology, theory of medicine, biology, biochemistry, genetics, and embryology will participate in the discussions. Of the 450 reports sent for translation in preparation to their being read at the Congress, 250 come from foreign specialists.

Some of the outstanding professors expected at the Congress include professors Hill, Meyerhof, Adrian, Euler, Cannon, and Lapicque, while the Soviet Union will have as delegates her outstanding scientists such as I. Pavlov, Orbelli, and Ukhtomski.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

New Bombay Legislature

(Continued from Page 16.)

seat. There will be 40 General constituencies of which 7 will be urban and 33 rural. Bombay city is to be divided into 3 constituencies.

In framing the General rural constituencies in the districts the Committee considered it undesirable to sub-divide them into several small constituencies as this would mean fewer seats per constituency with the result that small minorities such as Jains, Indian Christians, Jews, Parsis, etc. may be unable to secure the election of candidates of their choice.

It has, therefore, limited the sub-division of the districts to two constituencies in each and in the case of small districts has formed the whole district into a single constituency. Similarly, it has assigned seats up to 4 per constituency. In no constituency has more than one seat been reserved.

Maratha Seats.

Under the Government of India Act, 7 seats out of the 120 General seats are to be reserved for the Marathas. The Committee has recommended that these seats should be reserved in the Mahim ward of Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District and in the Thana South, East Khandesh West, West Khandesh East, Belgaum South, Kolaba District and Ratnagiri North constituencies.

The 15 seats to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes in General constituencies have been reserved in Bombay City (Byculla and Parel wards), Ahmedabad North, Kaira district, Surat district, Thana North, Ahmednagar South, East Khandesh East, Nasik West, Poona West, Satara North, Sholapur North-East, Belgaum North, Bijapur North, Dharwar North and Ratnagiri South constituencies.

Backward Tribes.

The Committee has recommended that this seat should be a reserved seat in the General constituency in the West Khandesh district which has the largest population of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, namely, the constituency formed of the Shahada, Taloda and Nandurbar talukas and Navapur petha. It has also proposed a special low franchise for these tribes so as to bring in a large number of them on the electorate. Under this franchise all occupants and tenants paying revenues or rent on land assessed at Rs. 4 and all officiating patils and inferior village servants belonging to these tribes, will be enfranchised in addition to those enfranchised by the general qualifications.

Reserved Seats For Women.

The Committee is of the opinion that under the conditions prevailing in this Presidency separate women's constituencies for the filling of the 6 seats allotted to women are neither practicable nor desirable. It has, therefore, recommended that these seats should be reserved in General and Muhammadan constituencies. In this view it was strongly supported by the two representatives of women who sat on the Committee when this question was being considered. The five General seats have been distributed to the following constituencies:—

Bombay City (Fort, Girgaum, Mandvi and Bhuleshwar wards), Ahmedabad City, Poona City, Satara South and Dharwar South.

The Committee has further recommended that separate polling booths for women with women as Presiding and polling officers should not be appointed generally but women should be appointed at polling stations, where necessary or where there is a demand, to assist women voters and separate polling compartments with independent entrances and exits should be provided for women within the polling stations.

The Committee has also suggested that with a view to facilitate the enrolment of women printed forms of application should be left at each house by the village officers or others requiring each householder to fill in the forms and return them.

Muhammadan Seats

Of the 30 Muhammadan seats (including the women's seats) 9 have been assigned to Northern Division, 8 to Central Division, 8 to Southern Division and 5 to Bombay City. This distribution works to a population of 53,413 per seat. There will be 23 Muhammadan constituencies of which 4 will be urban constituencies (Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, Bombay City South, Ahmedabad City and Surat and Rander Cities) with 7 seats assigned to them and 19 rural constituencies, mostly district constituencies, with 23 seats assigned to them. The seat allotted to Muhammadan women will be a reserved seat in the Bombay City (North) and Bombay Suburban District constituency. The existing Muhammadan divisional constituencies will thus disappear.

European And Anglo-Indian.

Of the three seats assigned to Europeans 2 have been allotted to a constituency consisting of Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District and one to the rest of the presidency. Similarly, of the 2 Anglo-Indian seats 1 has been allotted to Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District and the other to the rest of the Presidency.

A special method of voting has been suggested for the Presidency-wide European and the Anglo-Indian constituencies.

Of the 3 seats allotted to Indian Chirstians 1 has been allotted to Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District, 1 to Poona and Ahmednagar districts and the third to Kaira and Ahmedabad districts. Indian Christians in constituencies other than these will be entitled to vote in General constituencies.

Special Constituencies.

After considering the claims put forward by various commercial bodies and by the representatives of European and Indian Commerce who were co-opted by it, the Committee came to the conclusion that the 7 seats allotted to Commerce and Industry should be distributed as follows:—

Bombay Chamber of Commerce 2 seats.

Bombay Trades' Association 1 seat.

Bombay Millowners' Association 1 seat.

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association 1 seat.

Indian Merchants' Chamber 1 seat.

East India Cotton Association Ltd. 1 seat.

It has also suggested that the new Electoral Rules should provide that in these constituencies a person shall be entitled to vote on behalf of his firm if on the date on which the poll is taken he is entitled to exercise the rights of membership on behalf of the firm.

Of the 2 seats assigned to Landholders 1 has been allotted to the Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars and the second to Deccan Sardars and Inamdars (Central Division and Southern Division combined) as at present. The franchise will remain the same as at present.

The majority of the Committee are of opinion that the existing graduates' qualification in the University constituency should be altered so as to enable graduates of five years' standing to be qualified as electors.

Representation Of Labour

Here the first question which the Committee had to decide was as to the method by which representation should be provided for labour, that is to say, whether it should be through trade unions or special Labour constituencies or through a combination of both as suggested by the Lothian Committee.

After consultation with the Commissioner of Labour and the representative of Labour who was co-opted by it for the purpose the Committee finally came to the conclusion that in the conditions of this Presidency special Labour constituencies are not practicable and that the only way in which representation can be provided is by means of trade union constituencies. The Committee has accordingly proposed that the 7 Labour seats should be assigned as follows:—

Gujarat Textile Labour Unions 1 seat.

Bombay City and Suburban Textile Labour Unions 1 seat.

Deccan and Karnatak Textile Labour Unions 1 seat.

Railway Unions 2 seats.

Registered Trade Unions of seamen dock-workers and port trust employees 1 seat.

General Trade Unions 1 seat.

Voting will not be direct. The representatives of Labour will be elected by an electoral college of delegates who, in their turn, will be elected by the members of qualified trade unions in each of the above constituencies, much in the same way as Labour representatives on the Municipal Corporation of Bombay are elected in Bombay City.

The Committee has suggested certain qualifications for trade unions electors for the electoral college of delegates and for candidates. The majority of the Committee are of opinion that all members of a registered trade union including honorary members and officials should be entitled to stand as candidates for the Labour seats.

Provincial Legislative Council.

In allotting the 26 elective seats provided for the Provincial Legislative Council between Bombay City and the districts the Committee adopted voting strength instead of population as the basis as this was considered the only suitable basis for a body elected on a high franchise.

It has proposed 19 constituencies for the Provincial Second Chamber. 14 General with 20 seats, 4 Muhammadan with 5 seats and 1 European with 1 seat. Of the 20 General seats 5 have been allotted to Bombay City, 6 to Northern Division, 5 to Central Division and 4 to Southern Division. Of the 5 Muhammadan seats 2 have been assigned to Bombay City and 1 each to the Northern Division (including Bombay Suburban District), Central Division and Southern Division. The one European seat has been assigned to a constituency consisting of the whole Presidency. Voting in the European constituency is to be by postal ballot.

One of the members of the Committee, Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, has signed the report subject to a minute of dissent in which he contends that with the increase of elective seats in the reformed Provincial Assembly and having regard to the importance of Bombay City it should be given at least three more general seats than those allotted by the Committee.

Further details of the Committee's scheme may be obtained from its report, which is on sale at the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay, its price being annas seven.

The Report is under the consideration of the Government of Bombay and their views on the recommendations contained therein will be published shortly. Any persons or bodies desiring to submit their representations to the Indian Delimitation Committee with reference to the recommendations of the Bombay Provincial Delimitation Committee or otherwise should forward their written statements to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political and Reforms Department, not later than the 1st September 1935.

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COUNCILLORS' RIGHT UPHELD

Injunction Granted Against Raipur Municipal Committee

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Aug. 3.

Mr. P. K. Roy, Subordinate Judge, 2nd Class, Raipur, delivered judgment of considerable importance to local bodies, in which he decided that the system of single transferable vote was repugnant to the provision of Section 34 of the Municipal Act and it was clear that it could not be adopted excepting by violating the constitutional law in accordance with which the Municipal Committee must function and that a member had a right to dispute the legality of the President of a Municipal Committee's ruling in a Court.

The facts of the case are that the Chairman of the Municipal Committee, Raipur, so it was alleged, adopted the method of single transferable vote which according to Messrs. Laltaprasad and Nizamprasad, Members of the Municipal Committee, Raipur, was illegal. They alleged that the President and the Vice-President threatened to adopt that system of voting.

Apprehending that single transferable vote will again be adopted the plaintiffs sued the Municipal Committee, Raipur, through its Secretary and also the President and Vice-President of the Raipur Municipal Committee for an injunction to prevent them from adopting that system of voting in transacting any business of the Municipal Committee.

MUNICIPALITY'S DENIAL.

The Municipal Committee, through its office-bearers, contested the suit on various grounds. They stated that the plaintiffs had no personal interest in the matter in suit, that they did not threaten to adopt the system of single transferable vote, they contended that the plaintiffs having voted under that system on 2nd June, 1935 were stopped from disputing its validity, they alleged "that the principal relief claimed was for a declaration that the plaintiffs had been legally elected members of the sub-committee formed" and that this suit was a device to avoid notice under the Municipal Act and that sub-committees having been formed during its pendency this suit had become infructuous."

The learned Judge granted an injunction prayed for by the plaintiffs and the defendants were ordered to refrain from using a single transferable vote. "Each member of the Municipal Committee" observes the learned Judge in the course of his judgment "has a right not to be compelled by the Chairman's ruling to adopt an illegal system of voting; and has also a right to dispute the legality of the ruling in a court of Law and to sue to prevent further rulings in future meetings. A man's vote is his property. If any member of the Raipur Municipality proves that he is prevented from exercising his vote at all or exercising it in a manner prescribed by law, then the enjoyment of that member of his property is invalid and he can sue for an injunction."

INDIANS IN TRINIDAD

Commercially Still Backward

(From Our Correspondent.)

ETAWAH (By Mail).

Mr. C. B. Mathura, a prominent Indian Social worker writes to the Local Indian Colonial Association from Trinidad:—

East Indians arrived in Trinidad 86 years ago as immigrants on the Sugar Estates. After indenture they settled down as peasant-proprietors in various parts of the Island and to-day they enjoy a good position as estate and land-owners.

The Canadian Mission provided the education to our boys and girls and to-day we boast of nearly 8 East Indian Lawyers (Barristers), one Lady Bar-at-Law, 10 male doctors (medicine), one lady doctor, several Canadian Ministers, four Indian solicitors and about 500 East Indian teachers in the C. M. School. But commercially we are still backward. There are thousands of small shop-keepers all over the Island but in our Capital city just a few. We hold and control the Taxi and Omnibus Service of the Island. For when it is considered that Trinidad is purely an agricultural colony suited for any kind of plantation it is painful to find the younger generation leaving the lands and taking risks in the Motor Trade.

Child marriages are dying a slow death. Our marriageable age is now 14—16. A regrettable feature is that our marriages are not considered legal and on that act we suffer much but steps are being taken to educate our people to accept legislation. All of us live here in perfect peace and happiness with our Co-Religionists.

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BRITISH MILITARY EXPERT CRITICISES CAMPAIGN PLANS

LONDON (By Air Mail).

"The Italian plan of campaign for the war on Abyssinia is perfect on paper. In actual practice it will collapse owing to lack of staff organisation." That is the conclusion reached by a British military expert who has recently visited the Italian Expeditionary Forces in Somaliland.

He writes about the Italian strategy and prospects in the "Daily Herald":—

"While the Italians in East Africa are highly trained and led by competent officers, the staff work connected with the expeditionary force is hopeless. Italy has no experience of an overseas expeditionary adventure of any dimensions. With more than a quarter of a million troops to maintain overseas it is necessary to have a great staff capable of dealing with every detail of transport by sea and land. This is where the Italians have failed.

Already, before a shot has been fired, her troops are paying the penalty.

Italy has apparently no expert embarkation officers, and the troop ships are overcrowded and do not arrive according to schedule. The result is that chaos prevails at all the Italian ports. The quays and landing stages are one confused mass of war material, and large quantities of food lie exposed in the sun.

The general plan of campaign is to send forward about 50,000 lightly-armed troops over a wide front to locate defending outposts.

SCHEME ON PAPER.

Supporters and reserves will follow up this front line of skirmishers. The advance will continue by easy stages until each objective is attained. That is the scheme on paper. But mechanical transport has to play a more conspicuous part in this than in any previous campaign. And that implies that liquid fuel, repair depots, and wireless communications must always be available.

As matters stand now, with the inefficient staff organisation, the whole of these items would be left to chance.

Again, the advance by mechanical transport may be fairly simple in some regions, but there are wide shiftings and plains in Abyssinia where camels alone can be used as transport.

In many respects the Italians appear to have planned their campaign well.

The main trouble is that there is an entire absence of that controlling hand that would direct the men to the best advantage."—United Press.

THAKUR GETS 14 YEARS

Sequel To Shooting Of Servant

BHILSA, Aug. 6.

Judgment has been delivered by the Special Magistrate in the case of Thakur Jagannath Singh of village Padaria, in which the Thakur was arrested and tried by the Gwalior State police for killing one of his servants, named Majbuta, by shooting him with a loaded gun and then attempting to commit suicide on February 7 last.

The accused Thakur was found guilty under Section 292 of the Gwalior State Penal Code and sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 while his "Kamdar" Madho Rao who was also tried along with his master, was found guilty under Section 189 of the Gwalior State Penal Code, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 200.—United Press.

The 25th Session of the All-India Hindi Literary Conference will be held at Nagpur during the next Easter Holidays. A provisional Board of about 80 members representing all districts of the Province has been formed to make arrangement for the Conference.

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay. After it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women, who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene chocolates 24 to 36 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castopher should correct the irregularity. Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent. of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, are due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure.

Bombay Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

(Continued from page 6.)

chance of going through the Federal Assembly.

Wanted Over-Hauling

But while I sympathise with the motive underlying the Bill I must confess that the Bill is exposed to the objection that it is a heroic attempt to square the circle of Hinduism without foreseeing at providing against its dangers. All Hindu law is based upon caste—what will be the effect upon that system of such a piece-meal reform? Would the offsprings of such marriage inherit? Under Hindu Law they cannot. And what of the right of joint food, joint residence, and joint worship, to which all members of a family are entitled and which is the corner stone of the joint family system of Hindu law? Numerous other points occur, but as I fear that the Bill will not go beyond creating a temporary commotion I need not state them.

I have always been of the opinion that while tinkering is the only thing left to us in the present state of the Government of India, what we do need is a systematic overhaul of the entire system of archaic law, removing all its dead wood and recasting what remains.

Oldest Indian In South Africa

Karamchand, 108 Years Old, Tells The Story Of His Life

Kramchund, an Indian market gardener, who lives at 25, Wansbeck Road, Sydenham (South Africa), and at the ripe old age of 108 years possesses all his faculties is Durban's oldest man, Kramchund has an extremely cheerful disposition. "If you want to live to my age you must lead an open air life, just as I have done," he told a representative of the Natal Advertiser through the medium of his sons who acted as interpreters.

At this point Kramchund decided to get out of bed and continue the interview in the open air, which he loves so dearly. He was wonderfully active and preferred the help of a stout walking stick to the many friendly shoulders which were offered to him.

Outside he dug into his pockets and produced his most precious possession with an air of "There's something for you to marvel over." It was an old and well-worn parchment pass, which revealed that Kramchund had arrived in Durban on the Ailsa in 1874 when he was 47 years of age. The pass said so and there was no doubt that it was an authentic document.

BORN AT LUCKNOW.

Kramchun remembers the Indian Mutiny, the Zulu War and the South African War.

He said he was born in Ghaygill near Mugar, not more than 100 miles from Lucknow. During his early life he was a quiet boy. When his early life he was a quiet boy. When he was 18 years old he was employed as a milk man and was in that job when the Indian Mutiny occurred. He was then staying near Lucknow, and his special duty was to deliver milk to the British soldiers stationed there.

"Did the soldiers not check up on you to see that you did not put prison into the milk?" Kramchund was asked.

"No, they knew they could trust me. They called me a good Indian" he answered proudly.

WORK ON SUGAR ESTATES.

He came to Africa as an indentured Indian to work on the sugar cane estates of a Mr. Couper. The Estates were on the North Coast. The Ailso was the second boat to bring Indians to South Africa. By his contract he had to work three years on the estate at a wage of 10s. a month and rations. After that he was a free Indian.

His boss was a good man, and never used the whip, but on other estates several of the Indians were whipped.

They started work at sunrise and finished at sunset. Most of the time they were on piece work, and sometimes it was hard to finish in time. At other times the work was easy.

REFUSED VALUABLE GRONUD.

Kramchund worked on the railway for a time, and then took to market gardening in Clairwood.

At one time he was offered the ground on which stands the Durban Town Hall. He could have bought it at £5 an acre freehold, but did not think the sandy ground was suitable for cultivation and decided it was better to go to his present garden in the Sydenham district.

He had a family of 16, but only nine are alive to-day.

L. C. C. RAISES MARRIAGE BAR

Restriction On Employment Of Women Teachers And Doctors Removed

The London County Council decided on July 16 by 76 votes to 37 to remove the marriage bar from August 1 on the employment of teachers and doctors, with exceptions in the case of certain residential appointments.

An amendment to await a report on the effect of a general application of the principles was defeated by 69 votes to 47.

The decision is a reversion to the practice in operation until 1923.

"To a good teacher marriage is a fresh experience which gives her a better human understanding," declared Miss Dawson, chairman of the General Purposes Committee, in moving the resolution that the bar should be lifted from August 1 next. Saying that she had expected criticism that the bar was not being lifted from all groups, Miss Dawson added that it was quite possible that in another place she might be arguing herself that no restriction should be placed on women's work. She was speaking, however, for the General Purposes Committee, which had decided that they must approach the subject by placing the council's interests first.

"UNFORTUNATE CLASS BASIS."

Dr. Barrie Lambert, who said that as a member of Miss Dawson's class she wished to defend the spinster's "human understanding," moved that before a decision was reached the General Purposes Committee should report on the effect of the general application of the principles embodied in the report.

While it was not their duty to interfere with a woman as a mother, it was their duty to see that she gave proper service in her work. "Domestic crises, might arise, such as the household staff 'walking out,' or she might be kept awake at night by her baby." The question of confinement had to be considered from the viewpoint of its effect on her efficiency. By the time any inefficiency had been reported and the processes of inquiry gone through the baby would have been born and would have attained nearly the school-leaving age. (Laughter).

Dr. Lambert described it as an injustice to working women that they should not be allowed the privilege which it was proposed to give to certain classes. The question had been dealt with on a very unfortunate class basis, Dr. Lambert went on, and they did not know where it would end. It was wiser to leave things as they were and to make special concessions where necessary.

Mr. W. H. Webbe, the leader of the opposition, who supported the amendment, said that the matter was not regarded as a party question by other members of his party, and they would be allowed to vote as they pleased. The real question was the total removal of the marriage bar, and, for good or ill, the council should face the issue. "No woman can do two full-time jobs, and I am sure every married man knows that if children are to be looked after it is a whole-time job for the mother."

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Mrs. Freda Corbet recalled her own experiences when she was teaching and became engaged. "Because of the bar I threw my career to the winds in 1925 and got married," she said. "It was an incautious thing to do; it was a very rash thing and perhaps a very unwise thing. For ten years I have eaten my heart out because I have not been able to do the things which I liked and loved."

Mrs. Corbet said that in despair she had turned to politics. 'I have found," she said, "that a married woman may do quite well for no remuneration what she may not do for remuneration. I do two full-time jobs and I do them effectively. I run my own house with no help at all and do my own washing. Then I come out to council meetings."

Mr. Herbert Morrison, the leader of the council, said that in the long run they must concede to married women the right to do as they liked, and in principle that was where he and the bulk of the Labour party stood. He wished that it had been practicable to concede the full principle but economic conditions entered into the matter.—"Manchester Guardian."

"G. B. S." ON HITLER

He Talks Too Sometimes, But Then He Occasionally Says Something Intelligent!

MALVERN, (By Air Mail).

George Bernard Shaw, author, poet, dramatist, critic—and, above all, George Bernard Shaw—was seventy-nine to-day . . . and he hates being seventy-nine, says Patrick Murphy in the course of a contribution to the "Daily Express" under the caption "a few thoughts on our splendid Government—And Hitler."

He says: Early, as the sound of the gong still loomed its call to the slim, its warning to the stout, he walked into the breakfast room of our hotel in Malvern.

There was a slightly nervous challenge in his clear eyes as he scanned the faces of the three people there—two women and myself.

So much was he on guard that he had sat down and put two pats of butter in his porridge before he recognised the women as friends of his.

He chatted with them for a few minutes, about Dickens and Scott. But no mention was made of his birthday. His smile brightened. No one seemed to know it was his birthday.

"I didn't think young people today read Dickens" he remarked, and the sound of his rolling brogue made breaklast the more tasty.

He started working the butter into his porridge. Then he opened one of a number of letters.

It must have been birthday greetings, for he put it back in its envelope and shook his head testily.

He finished his porridge, then tackled oats in another form—a patent breakfast food form.

A litle later, in the lounge, I broke his morning's screnity by wishing him happy returns of the day. I was sorry the instant I had done it.

A WAN SMILE.

I have always thought of Shaw as a kind of verbal Gatling gun, ready to spatter explosive and destructive wards at the slightest provocation.

But no. He just smiled wanly, and his big smile could not mask the feeling of hurt at my remark.

"Ah, don't don't!" he protested. "I enter on my eightieth year to-day, and I want to be spared any mention of it. It is a most unpleasant thought that there are seventy-nine years behind me. years that I shall not enjoy again."

Then gently, almost under his breath, he said. "I am very busy. I have three rehearsals this morning for the festival now what can I talk to you about?

"About our aged Government and the prosperity of the moment? Well, I think we have a Government which, despite its antiquity, is splendid for the moment. It does nothing at all! Surely that is the best thing it could do! It does nothing with invincible steadiness, and just talks. That is harmless enough, in all conscience.

"Hitler talks, too, sometimes, but then he occasionally says something intelligent. It would not do for our Government to try to do that."

CERTAINLY NOT!

Just at that moment a young man approached and suggested taking a newsreel picture to commemorate the birthday.

The hurt expression crossed Shaw's face again as he said:

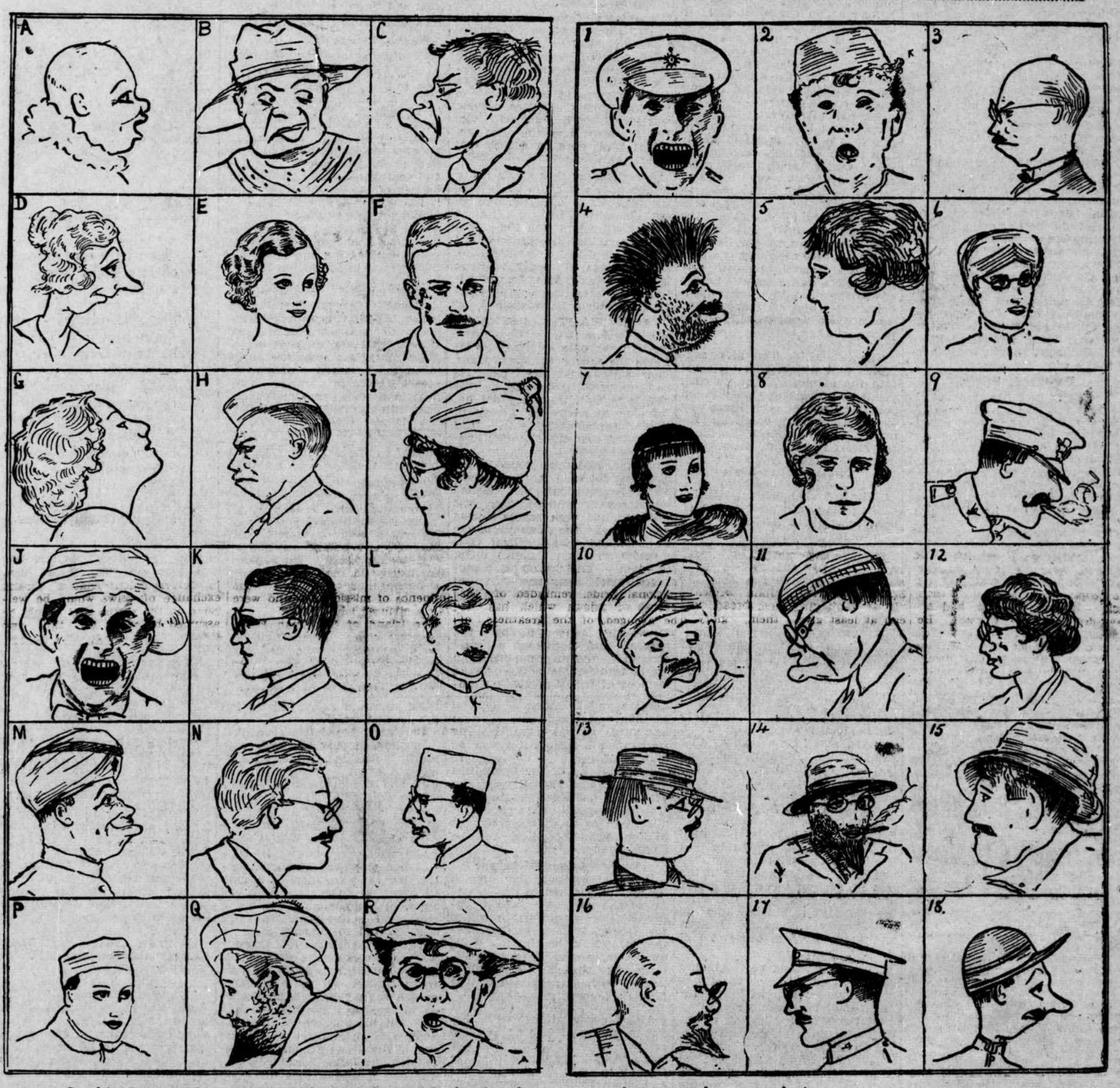
"Ah! don't talk about it. If I was young and handsome like you, perhaps. But would you have me stalk like some senile old dotard in front of the public. I would not think of it.

He turned to me again and said: "You must excuse me. I must be going. I have three rehearsals, and my mind is full of them. Thank you for your good wishes. I am sure your intention was kind, but I know that "you" would loathe to be congratulated on being seventy-nine."

And down the steep road he walked with a swinging stride.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



In this Competition you are asked to do the work of a detective—so let us see how you do it.

The persons illustrated in the series marked A, B, C, ... disguise themselves in different ways and manners as shown in the series of pictures marked 1, 2, 3 . . . . . For instance the man shown in "H" has disguised himself by putting on Moustache and glasses as illustrated in No. 3. One, therefore, puts "3" against "H" in the Coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 21st July, 28th July and 4th August, 1935. Closing Date 7th August, 1935.

NEW SUITS FOR BISHOPS

Turkey, which has been drastically reformed under its iron director shrdlu th hrdlvb fwybgk dictator Mustapha Kemal, has gone a step further than Western nations whose customs it has copied.

A new law has decreed that priests may not wear clerical dress except at religious services.

Greek priests have now cut their hair, which they wore long with their traditional flowing robes, and appear in the streets in double breasted lounge suits, tribly hats and smart shirts and ties.

The Greek government has contributed £20 towards the wardrobe of each bishop and £3 10s. for a priest.

The Hon. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Home Member to the C. P. Government has been the recipient of numerous congratulatory messages on the extension of the term of his office by one year.

Why Italy Must Fight Abyssinia

Because Otherwise Mussolini's Dictatorship Is Doomed

(By K. A. ABBAS).

Mussolini has done at least one good turn to Abyssinia. He has made this little country known throughout the world. A few years ago who knew anything about Abyssinia except that it was a small, insignificant country somewhere in the dark continent of Africa? To-day the newspapers of the world are full of details about the country, its inhabitants, its King, its constitution and its history. Even the slightest detail about Abyssinia is lapped up by the editors. It makes front page news. For the last several months it has been consistently the most important topic in the press. And by now the name Abyssinia is on the lips of the whole world.

Though Geneva has intervened, there is no check in the warlike preparations of Italy and according to the latest cables, "well-informed circles in Rome reiterate the need for some form of military operations before a settlement can be reached."

It has been said that Italy is fighting to avenge the battle of Adowa in which the Abyssinians had inflicted a crushing defeat on the Italian forces. But then the "Blacks" were fighting to defend their home-land. The Italians were the aggressors. They had no business to be there.

Why Mussolini Must Fight?

Why, then, is Mussolini leading his country-men to a war that may end disastrously for them and which, even in the case of victory, will hardly be worth the sacrifice of men and money that will have to be made? Because he "must"—to maintain himself in the saddle of dictatorship!

Mounted on a cannon, Mussolini recently delivered a speech at the review of a division of Black Shirts due to embark for the front. They were decided, he declared, upon the great struggle upon which the Government and the people would not turn their back. Italians, he said, had always defeated the "Blacks." He assured the soldiers that, "All Italy is behind her sons leaving for Africa. Every Italian prefers a life of heroism to a life of uselessness."

Behind these melodramatic words, behind all this great show of patriotism and national "glory," lies the grotesque reality which is responsible for Mussolini's determination to engage in a war at all costs. Fascism is played out and is crumbling under its own colossal failure. Poverty and hunger stalk the land, unemployment figures are mounting, the people are at last realising that Black Shirt parades and Military shows are no substitute for employment and food. Italians who ten years ago believed in all the Fascist slogans of "national glory and honour" are being disillusioned by the reality of hunger and homelessness.

Two True Pictures.

Two accounts of the real conditions in Italy have appeared recently in the British press . . . one by a British worker, John Brown, who has returned after a two months' visit to Italy, and the other by a well-known Italian now living in England, Carlo Rossell. And in the light of these one can better understand the genesis of the Italo-Abyssinian trouble.

In a long article in "The Sunday Chronicle," John Brown tells us of what he saw in Italy:

"All Italy is talking of the War which is now felt to be inevitable. Everything that encourages warlike atmosphere is being carried into effect . . . . . Pacifist sentiment is silent and afraid—afraid of the voluntary secret Police the dread of which prevents any anti-war feeling becoming manifest."

Describing the unspeakable poverty of Italian workers, he tells us "how for seven months in the year, no cooking is done in many Sicilian homes . . . . and the average wage varies from four to seven shillings a week." In the course of a journey which embraced the whole country, he visited villages, rural communes, cities and towns in nearly every province and "found everywhere the same story of a ceaseless struggle against bitter poverty."

Glory for Bread.

How the Government of Italy propose to meet the terrible situation is well expressed in what a Staff Captain told John Brown: "If we can't give them bread, we can at least give them glory." This sums up the whole situation. Mussolini has failed to give bread to their subjects and, as a substitute, he proposes to give them "glory"! John Brown also describes how an intense propaganda is being carried on throughout Italy to stir national feelings against Abyssinia, how inflammatory articles are featured in all newspapers and pamphlets are being distributed "depicting Ras Tafari as the tyrannical despot of a cruel and evil-loving race."

It is interesting to recall that it was in glowing terms that the same country was referred to when Italy supported the candidature of Abyssinia to the League of Nations eight years ago. It was then a civilized country.

Even more scathing criticism of the Fascist regime is contained in Carlo Rosseli's letter published in the "Manchester Guardian." The writer is of opinion that Fascism in Italy is played out and sustains on military force. It has ruined Italian politics and reduced the social order to "laxity and inertia." He describes how the younger element in the country is discontented and dissatisfied with the mess the Fascists have made of their country. The Abyssinian war, he says, "is very unpopular among the masses and people enrol through hunger, coercion, despair through every motive except the Imperial one on which Fascism relies and which finds no echo in the people."

A Costly Gamble.

This is then the background of the drama that is being staged by Mussolini. After ten years of iron dictatorship he has been able to give his country little more than a shirt, a salute and a couple of jingoistic phrases. And now he finds himself faced with unemployment and growing discontent. Slowly but surely the disillusionment has been dawning upon the people. The Fascist dictatorship and Mussolini's own position are in certain danger, unless. . . .

Unless he can manage to do something to divert the attention of the country from the failure of his regime. The system has failed and its leader must embark on some adventure to delay the impending doom. That opportunity has been supplied by Abyssinia. The nation is being drugged with sentiments of false national pride, reminded of the defeat of Adowa which has to be avenged, of the greatness of the ancient Rome and how, by conquest, that glory can be recaptured. As Carlo Rossell poignantly remarks, "The country is brought to the war as the lamb to the sacrifice"—a sacrifice at the altar of Fascism!

It is a costly gamble Mussolini has undertaken. On one side is sure ruin and collapse, on the other possibility of a Pyrrhic victory and another lease of life for his system. Which shall it be? The world, meanwhile, waits and watches.

Randolph Churchill Apologises For Libel

The libel action against Mr. Randolph Churchill, son of Mr. Winston Churchill, and against the "Sunday Dispatch" was settled at Manchester Assizes on July 15, the defendants agreeing to pay £1,000 damages and giving full indemnity as to costs.

Sir Thomas White, a leading member of the Conservative Party in Liverpool, complained of an article by Mr. Churchill in the "Sunday Dispatch" during the by-election campaign in the Wavertree Division of Liverpool.

At that by-election Mr. Churchill stood unsuccessfuly as an independent Conservative candidate.

THE MERSEY TUNNEL.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., (for Sir Thomas White), informed Mr. Justice Singleton that the action had been disposed of.

The article complained of, he said, was headed "Politics—edited by Randolph Churchill"; "A Deal in Municipal Honour."

In this it was alleged that Sir Thomas White, as chairman of Mersey Tunnel Committee, had expected to receive some honour from the King, and when this was not forthcoming, he was given the freedom of the city as a "deal" by which Councillor Richardson (Socialist) should be Lord Mayr.

Unfounded.

Sir Patrick said the writ was issued next day. "There is not one word of truth," he continued, "in any of the facts stated about Sir Thomas White except that he was chairman of the Tunnel Committee. The suggestion of the freedom of the City being given to these three gentlemen was put forward six months before.

"The only compromise I was prepared to consider on behalf of Sir Thomas was a heavy payment. Sir Thomas, I consider, has acted with great generosity, having regard to the very serious nature of this libel."

Sir Thomas was willing to accept the view that, in his youthful enthusiasm, Mr. Randolph Churchill was a little "run away with."

Sir Patrick added that no doubt the damages would be paid by the newspaper, but formally it was a settlement of the action as against both defendants.

Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C., M.P., for Mr. Churchill, said that had facts now known to him been known to him then, he would not have dreamt of writing the article, and he expressed in the frankest possible way his regret for the pain which must have been caused to Sir Thomas by it.

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., for Associated Newspapers, expressed regret at the publication, and said no single aspersion rested upon Sir Thomas.

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CHANGING SOUTH SEAS

Radio & Razor Blades Replace Grass Skirts And Huts

SAN FRANCISCO, (By Mail.)

Grass skirts and grass shacks are vanishing rapidly from the romantic South Seas; radios and razor blades are in common use.

Back from a 13,000-mile scientific expedition through the South Pacific Templeton Crocker, San Francisco clubman and amateur scientist, reported this disillusioning fact.

He recounted that most of the natives he saw wore blue denim trousers and shirts, shaved daily, lived in wooden bungalow equipped with radios, went to church on Sundays, and attended the movies.

"Of course, there are Polynesians living vild, but all the islands we touched had been under the influence of missionaries and were fairly civilized," he said.

The island of San Juan Fernandez, off Chile, where Robinson Crusoe reputedly formed his famous friendship with Friday, now has an up tto date lobster cannery and a settlement of cannery workers.

HARIJAN WORK IN MAHAKOSHAL

Annual Report Adopted

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 6.

Under the auspices of the local Harijan Sewak Sangh, a meeting of the Mahakoshal Provincial Harijan Sewak Sangh was held here with Mr. Byohar Rajendra Sinha in the chair. Of the total strength of the Sangh which is 15 only, 7 attended the meeting and participated in its deliberations.

SCHOOLS FOR HARIJANS.

At the outset the Secretary read the annual report of the Sangh, which stated that with the co-operation of its active members the Board succeeded in starting and establishing a number of night schools for the benefit of the boys of the Harijan and labour classes and encouraged them by awarding them free scholarships, medical help and books.

Efforts were also made in the direction of removing the social disabilities of the Harijans.

In conclusion the Secretary stated that a request had been made by the Provincial Sangh to the Central Harijan Sewak Sangh to continue the annual grant to the Board as usual, without reducing it in any way. The names of the donors who contributed towards the Harijan Pani Fund and the collection which amounted to Rs. 2,000 from the province were also announced by the Secretary. The report was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Rajbhoj, the Depressed Class Leader, paid a flying visit to Jubbulpore and inspected the Harijan quarters here.—United Press.

GERMAN HOPES OF FRANCE

Western Air Convention Ought To Make Strong Appeal

The suggestion that it is now for France to take the initiative towards a direct understanding with Germany emerges from all German comments on the most recent phase of peace-making activities. M. Laval's statement to the Senate Committees, in which he said that "the discussion still remains open" is considered to be rather more hopeful, but it is asked what prevents France from opening the next stage herself.

The proposed Western Air Convention ought, it is argued, to make an immediate and strong appeal to the directors of French policy because it offers a prompt increase of security. Beyond this it is clear, says "The Times" Berlin correspondent that a frank exchange of veiws would be welcome on the status that should be assumed by each of the two Powers in a pacified Europe. Direct conflicts between them have now been eliminated, but there is an indirect clash of interests both in the east and south-east of Europe.

German writers express their confidence that a lasting settlement can and ought to be reached, but it will be necessary for France to abandon the policy of a rigid defence of the "status quo," upheld by intrigues and alliances. In the German view such alliances make a far smaller contribution to practical security than would be obtained from pacts and agreements of the sort that Germany "has proposed and interpreted more than once; above all, naturally, an agreement for the limitation or abolition of certain armaments and methods of war."

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states, for example, that France should disinterest herself in Austria, which is not really of vital concern to her, even at the cost of disappointing certain of her friends and allies. This newspaper, in common with others, recognizes that it will not be easy for any French Government to make a clear break with the past by accepting "Germany's proffered hand," but expresses the hope that the people of France may yet be won over to the idea of trust and conciliation.

The "Kolnische Zeitung" says that the French and the Italians are still clinging for the time being to the collective solution of the armaments and security problem, and will at any rate try to purchase advantages elsewhere in return for their consent to a partial alteration of methods. The question is how to reconcile the Anglo-German Naval Agreement with the London Declaration of February 3. The Naval Agreement is an unalterable fact, but Great Britain has not sacrificed the London Declaration. This is the core of the difficulties. They can be mastered, however, if the Powers at variance dispense, with rigid theories and decide to take what is useful where it is most easily obtained.

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Second Chamber Harmful To Peasants And Workers

Bihar Provincial Depressed Classes Mobilise To Safeguard Their Interests

PATNA, (By Mail).

Great enthusiasm prevailed here on Monday when the representatives of the Depressed Classes poured in different trains and steamers to attend a Depressed Classes' Conference that was held this afternoon in the Bankipore Theosophical Hall under the presidentship of Babu Jug Jivan Ram.

At this conference a depressed classes' league was formed called the "Bihar Provincial Depressed Classes' League."

The president in his address first explained the object of holding the conference and in doing so he said: "Our province is one of the most backward provinces in the country and as regards ourselves, we are far inferior to the Depressed Classes of other provinces in many respects—in education, in wealth and specially in organisation. In other provinces, Depressed Classes organisation have been working for the betterment of their conditions for many years past. But in our province, though organisation of individual communities are trying for the social reforms of their respective communities, no effort has been made to organise the depressed classes and prepare a common platform for them. Let us to-day begin by the foundation of a strong representative Depressed Class Organisation which agitate and work for our common welfare."

POONA PACT

As regards the Poona Pact, the President observed as follows:—

"Though the Poona Pact has given us sufficient number of seats, it is intrinsically bad inasmuch as it maintains the separation between the two sections of the Hindus—the caste-Hindus and the Depressed Classes. We should try for our total assimilation in the Hindu Society. But as long as our interest is not safe in the hands of the Hindus, we will support the pact. As soon as we will acquire confidence in caste-Hindus and find distrust disappearing we will be for doing away with the Poona Pact altogether."

Continuing he said: "No doubt, we have been able to secure some political rights by dint of the Poona Pact, but the penal system—the system of double election embodied in it will greatly frustrate the real purpose of the pact. Proverbially poor as we are, we can hardly afford to meet the heavy expenses involved in double election.

Dwelling on the proposed Second Chamber in this province, the President said:—

"The creation of the Second Chamber in our province will greatly affect us. The chamber will be largely representative of the stock-holders in the province. It is quite clear that most of the members of this Chamber will be from the capitalist and zamindar class. The interest of these elements is quite different from the interest of those whom they exploit, i.e., the labourers and the tenants, sub-tenants and field labourers. As the depressed classes constitute the major portion of the labourers and field labourers, in the province it is quite evident that any measure for the betterment of their lot will be naturally opposed by the exploiters and such measures will be defeated in the Second Chamber by the representatives of the capitalists and zamindars. I therefore express my strong disapproval of the creation of a Second Chamber in our province."

"Organise yourselves as early as possible. Herein lies your salvation" with these words the president concluded his address.—United Press.

TELLING TIME BY FLOWERS

If you are a townsman you may not know much about the reaction of flowers to the sun—except that anemones close up at sundown!

But there are lots of "punctual" flowers. Goatsbeard, for instance. Its pretty yellow blooms open sharp at 6 o'clock in the morning. An hour later the yellow sow-thistle is "awake." At eight o'clock the daisies and dandelions look up to the sun. Blue speedwell opens at 9 a.m., golden hawkweed at 10 a.m. the scarlet pimpernel an hour before noon.

Some flowers, such as the evening primrose and the sweet-smelling tobacco bloom, only open after sundown. In the fields the catchfly opens at 8 p.m., and the campion an hour later.

SAFE PLACE

The safest place in the world, except for your bed, is a railway train according to statistics issued by an American railroad company.

If a person boarded one of their trains and travelled continously day and night at a speed of forty miles per hour it would be 12,100 years before he met with a fatal accident.

You would have to sleep rather longer in your bed before you met with an accident by the same reckoning.

GUARDING GOLD

The U.S. Treasury has planned the most extensive measures ever taken to guard the nation's £1,800,000,000 treasure chest of gold and silver bullion stored in four mints.

£30,000 has just been earmarked to provide emergency electric generators for wireless equipment, floodlights and other devices, besides tear gas and machine-gun installations.

"Evidently you are looking for attack by the regular army," said one of the Congressmen when the Treasury vote was being discussed. "We cannot tell what sort of attack might be made," replied the Treasury technical adviser. "The banks might be threatened by a mob. The psychological effect of these stupendous figures giving the amount of gold is very tempting."

ENDURANCE

For YOUNG and OLD

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Get over the rigours of modern life,
And after-effects of Pneumonia, Influenza, etc.,
Take PULMOVICOR
and you can go up the Everest

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BOMBAY.

SPECIAL MEDAL FOR G. B. S.

Irish Academy Honours Senior Members

The Irish Academy of Letters, which was founded by Mr. George Bernard Shaw and Mr. W. B. Yeats about three years ago, will shortly make its first award of special merit to Academicians who have produced the most distinguished body of creative literature. These medals are distinct from the prizes which are frequently awarded for the best work of the year and are to be awarded only to writers who have had a considerable output over a prolonged period. While the prizes may be awarded to junior writers, even to beginners, who are not Academicians, the medals must be awarded only to Academicians of repute writes the Dublin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The design for the medal is the work of a distinguished English sculptor, a fact which Mr. Yeats announced somewhat aggressively at a recent prize-giving meeting of the Academy in the Peacock Theatre. The funds for providing the medals come from the United States, having been placed at the disposal of Mr. Yeats during his American tour three years ago. Neither the name of the donor nor that of the sculptor has yet been made public.

The original intention was that the Academy medal would be presented to a senior Academician every three years, but this intention is to be departed from for the first award. The three most distinguished Academicians, who are also the founders of the Academy—Mr. George Bernard Shaw, Mr. W. B. Yeats, and Mr. George Russell, (A.E.)—are not only world figures but are also much older than the body of the membership. To have maintained strictly the conditions attached to the award of the medal would have meant keeping one of these waiting for six years and another for nine years, so the Academy has decided to break its rule and present medals to the three men almost at once.

Mr. George Russell lives now mainly in London, and Mr. Shaw has not been in Dublin for many years. It is believed that all three will attend a ceremonial meeting of the Academy for the presentation of the medals in the early autumn.

Dangers Of Acceptance Of Offices

OPEN SESSION OF CONGRESS ALONE SHOULD DECIDE THE QUESTION

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai's Statement

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai in the course of a statement says:—

Apparently the Working Committee was convened at Wardha to decide in favour of the acceptance of offices. But realising that the reversal of the policy the Congress had been pursuing for the last fifteen years would not be accepted with equanimity, the decision has been postponed. It is declared that the issue will be decided by the open session of the Congress. But I do not believe it is so intended.

It is contended that the decision to accept offices will help in negotiating alliances with other progressive parties and in winning the elections. And what is most important it will help Mr. Satyamurthi to inflict a crushing defeat on the Justice Party. If the elections are to be held early in 1936, as is generally presumed, it will be too late to wait for the ordinary session of the Congress. I believe the A.I.C.C. will be called upon to decide this question in the proposed October meeting and I suspect it is for this reason the committee is being summoned in the congenial atmosphere of Madras.

We are passing through a crisis. The persons who are responsible for keeping the flag flying seem to be over-anxious to surrender. They are tired of this life of strife and struggle. They believe they can do more good to the country by reverting to "Constitutionalism". They still talk of creating deadlocks, of wrecking the Constitution and of organising the peasants, etc., etc., but we must not forget that in reverting back to the starting point we have to repass the stages traversed on the onward march.

You cannot at one and the same time wreck the constitution and also work it. You can form ministry only when you are in a majority. And if you are in majority you can wreck the constitution by making the formation of the ministry impossible. If you are earnest about wrecking the constitution there is no necessity of your applying for the offices. You can accept the office not to wreck but to work the constitution. And when you are working the constitution for doing as much good to the people as is in the circumstances possible you will have to accept the statutory limitations otherwise you will not be allowed to remain long in the offices. When a set of persons believe they are the only people who can do good for the country they cannot be expected easily to part with the power. You cannot expect Mr. Satyamurti to resign and allow someone of the Justice Party to replace him. We should not, therefore, take seriously this talk of deadlocks and wrecking.

DISASTROUS REACTIONS.

If things are allowed to develop according to plan, in the course of the next twelve months the Congress leaders will be occupying the ministerial chairs and the Congress Executive will be merged into the Government Executive. As is but natural such a merger will react on both the parties. No doubt the tone of the Government will be changed. The Ministers will be able to effect such reforms as are approved of or tolerated by the Governor. But the reactions in the Congress circles and tendencies will be simply disasterous. We shall have to cease to talk of independence. So, long as the responsible officers of the Congress Committees are the Ministers of the Government instead of criticising it we shall have to give the Government our fullest support.

If we are serious about independence we must oppose the move of our leaders to the best of our ability. The Working Committee or even the A.I.C.C., is not competent to decide such a fundamental question. It should and can only be decided by the Congress. If an early decision is necessary a special session of the Congress should be summoned but in the meanwhile it should not be allowed to be prejudiced by the decision of the A.I.C.C.

Those Congressmen who stand for the continuance of the spirit of non-co-operation with the Government and who are earnest about independence shall have to meet and determine their course of action. Our respect and regard for our leaders, our loyalty to the Working Committee, our sense of discipline should not be allowed to deflect us from our duty. We should not allow our leaders to suppress the emotion and the spirit roused by the sufferings and the sacrifices of thousands of our countrymen during the last fifteen years. a

The first joint meeting of the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation, held in Bombay on the 4th instant. Among the prominent leaders present were Messrs. Giri, N. M. Joshi, Ruikar, R. R. Bakhale, J. Mehta, Aftab Ali, Rao Saheb Fuley, Ghanekar, Lahiri, Nimbkar and. Khedgikar.

Zoroastrian Building Society Fails To Pay Rent

Improvement Committee Decides To Take Possession Of Property To Recover Arrears

The Zoroastrian Building Society having failed to pay rent to the Bombay Improvement Trust, the Improvement Committee resolved on Tuesday to take possession of the property to recover the arrears.

COMMISSIONER'S LETTER

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter dated 1st August wrote: "That the Dadar-Matunga estate plot is one of the several plots of the aforesaid Estate agreed to be leased to the Zoroastrian Building Society Ltd., under an Agreement dated the 12th October 1926. The area of the plot is 1,620 square yards and the ground rent Rs. 804 per annum. Rent in respect of the plot is in arrears in spite of repeated demands, and the arrears now amount to Rs. 1,415 (being the rent of 7 quarters ending 19th June 1935 together with a balance of Rs. 8 for the quarter ending 19th September 1933). A notice to the effect that legal steps would be taken for the recovery of the said arrears had no effect. A final notice threatening re-entry with a view to the determination of the Agreement so far as it relates to this plot was also addressed to the Joint Honorary Secretary to the Society but with no better result. In view of the above facts, he requested the sanction of the Improvements Committee to re-enter upon the plot with a view to determine the aforesaid Agreement dated the 12th October 1926 so far as it related to this plot."

The Committee gave the necessary sanction.

CHAWL RENTS.

The Committee also considered a letter from Mr. Mohamed Hanif and others stating that they have been the tenants of rooms in the B. I. Trust Chawl known as Bhandari Chawl, situated at Souter Street, for several years past; that in better times when unemployment was not so acute as it is at present, they paid rents at Rs. 1-4-0 per month per room whereas the rents now charged for the said rooms vary from Rs. 2-15-0 to Rs. 5-7-0 per month per room; that they belong to the poor labouring class and are employed in mills and railway workshops, and are getting very meagre wages barely sufficient to keep them alive, whilst others who are unemployed are practically on the verge of starvation; that some of them who have no means of livelihood and still have to maintain themselves and their families find themselves in a very miserable plight. Submitting that for the reasons mentioned above it is almost impossible for them to pay the rents charged at present. Requesting that their petition may be considered sympathetically and some relief given to them by reducing the rents of the rooms.

Mr. Abdulrehman Gazi Khalifa and others, tenants of the B. I. Trust Chawl known as Ghadiyalwali Chawl at Souter Street also wrote to the same effect.

Both the letters were sent to the Municipal Commissioner for remarks.

80 PER CENT. BUDGET SAFE-GUARDED

Absurd To Talk Of Self-Govt. In India Bill, Says Andrews

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

Contrary to the previous programme Rev. Andrews halts at Allahabad to-day on his way to Wardha.

In an exclusive interview to the United Press regarding the passing of the India Bill he stated that by far the most significant expression of public opinion in England was the statement in the "Financial News" that practically 80 per cent. of the budget was safeguarded by the Governor-General's powers of reservation and veto. This figure had been often given in India but it had never been stated so openly before in England. Now that the Bill is passed financial circles are congratulating themselves on their tremendous reservations, safeguards and vetoes. It is quite absurd to say that they will never be exercised. We have seen London Finance again and again dictating the policy of Indian Finance and this will continue yet without financial autonomy. It is absurd to talk about self-government.

BRITAIN'S DILEMMA.

When questioned about Abyssinia and Italy he stated that he had seen in the recent number of the "Manchester Guardian" a very disturbing account of the previous commitments whereby Italy and Great Britain had already decided to divide a considerable portion of Abyssinia into spheres of influence which was another word for political domination. If Italy held Great Britain closely to their commitments, it would be difficult for her to take a strong position in the coming discussions. Nevertheless the decision to continue the conference method was probably the only immediate way to avoid the declaration of war from Italy. In a few weeks' time the whole world would recognise the magnanimity of the Abyssinian Emperor who was deeply loved by his own people.—United Press

League Way Leads Only To Endless Talk

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR SPEAKS OUT

Slogan Of "Asia For Asiatics" Is Gaining Ground In Japan, Says H. E. Matsushima

Japan was very much disappointed in methods of League diplomacy and believed that nothing could ever be achieved through it except endless talks and conferences. Negotiation between individual governments was the only way to settle a problem. This was the view expressed by H.E.H. Matsushima, ambassador-at-large, Japan, to a representative of the Associated Press

QUICKER MODE.

Dividing diplomacy into three categories, namely, (1) Court or secret diplomacy (2) League diplomacy or Congress methods and (3) government or open diplomacy. His Excellency said that before the great war was the era of secret of court diplomacy which resulted in war. As a reaction to this League diplomacy or conference method was adopted—this, too, proved a failure. Japan now favoured the method of conducting negotiations between individual Governments as the easiest and speediest mode of settling a question. This, however, should not be taken to mean an advocacy of secret military alliances because any understanding arrived at between Governments would require ratification by people through their representatives in legislatures. World opinion would not tolerate military alliances any longer. Thus the method favoured by Japan would have the virtue of being a quicker mode of settling international questions without losing any of the essential advantages of the League.

ASIA FOR ASIATICS.

About the pan-Asiatic Movement in Japan, His Excellency was of opinion that the idea of "Asia for Asiatics" was distinctly gaining ground in Japan. Japan wanted greater intellectual and cultural co-operation between the peoples of the East and the Foreign Office was planning to invite students from Asiatic countries to Japan in order to establish better understanding between Japan and other Asiatic nations.

Coming to the question of Indian students in Japan he said that they were always welcomed by Japanese educational institutions, factories and workshops. In fact the Foreign Office was planning to establish a hostel for Indian students and to appoint a committee to help and advise them. The Indian students should, however, provide themselves with sufficient funds before going to Japan, otherwise they might find themselves in serious trouble. Living was very cheap in Japan if one lived in Japanese style but very expensive if Western style was adopted.

TRIBUTE TO AFGHANS.

His Excellency H. Matsushima has been visiting a number of Asiatic countries the last one being Afghanistan about which he said that the present Government of Afghanistan was doing everything in their power to improve the economic condition of the country and to promote education. He believed that if the present policy could be maintained for some more years the next few years would witness a tremendous all round improvement in Afghanistan.—A. P.

POOLING FOLK-DANCE LORE

India To Participate In International Conference

LONDON, July 22.

India has been invited to co-operate with Europe in spreading the knowledge of, and information concerning, folk-dancing throughout the world.

This was the agreement reached at the final conference of the International Folk-Dance Society who have been holding a festival in London.

Credit for the inclusion of India, and other non-European countries, in the Society, which hitherto has been confined to European members goes largely to Mr. G. S. Dutt I.C.S. of Calcutta, Founder-President of the AllaIndia Folk-Dancer and Song society, of the Bengal Bratachari Society and of the Rural Heritage Preservation Society of Bengal.

He had come to London as the special delegate of these Societies to watch the festival here and to attend the conference.

In a strongly worded speech he demanded that the International Folk-Dance Society should be international in effect, not only in name, and should not be limited to European members.

FOLK-DANCING ROAD TO PEACE.

Folk-dancing, he said, was a means of making each nation proud of what was really indigenous to it, while at the same time appreciating what was noble in the foreigner, by learning from his dances.

In this way if all nations were members of a "Dance Brotherhood," they would learn not only how to value their own culture, but also to understand that of their neighbours—arriving finally he hoped, at a "World Brotherhood of Dancers." In this brotherhood, as the result of ever more and more popular dances, each nation, would, he foresaw learn to understand and live in peace with his neighbour.

Mr. Dutt's speech, which was received with great interest, then became the subject of discussion.

As a result, the Committee decided to invite all non-Europeans, who were interested in folk-dancing to co-operate with their Society with the English Folk-Dance Society and with the International Committee for Cultural Co-operation set up by the League of Nations.

It was further decided to make inquiries into the prospects of arranging a similar dance festival to the one just held in London for the near future, in which, it was hoped, Indians might participate as dancers.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ATTACHMENT

Morvi Subject's Appeal To Viceroy

Mr. Chelshankar D. Vyas has sent on behalf of Dharamsi Devji Mistri of Morvi, a telegram to the Governor-General, in the course of which he says:—

My client Dharamsi Devji Mistry humbly brings to Your Excellency's notice illegal attachment and auction sale of his father's buildings and service of quit order on mother by Morvi State. Your Excellency's kind intervention solicited in ends of justice and save old widowed mother from ruin.

A similar telegram has been despatched to Agent to Governor-General, Rajkot.

Another telegram has been addressed to the Maharaja of Morvi, in the course of which it is stated:—

My client Dharamsi Devji Mistry shocked to hear illegal attachment and auction sale by State of his fathers buildings and quit order served on old widowed mother. Client expects withdrawal of illegal measures. Representation being sent to A.G.G. and Viceroy.

Mr. Dharamsi Mistry has himself sent the following telegram to his mother at Morvi:—

"Attachment and auction of father's buildings and quit order served on you illegal. Don't give possession. Wire sent to Maharaja, A.G.G. and Viceroy. Don't worry memorial being sent to A.G.G. and Viceroy."

AUTHENTIC MATERIAL ON SIKAR AFFAIRS

States People's Office To Issue Statement On Incidents

The Office of the Indian States' People's Conference has issued the following for publication:—

The Provincial Office of the Indian States' People's Conference has collected a lot of materials bearing on the Sikar situation. Sjt. Balvantray Mehta, General Secretary of the Indian States' People's Conference, was deputed to assist the Provincial Secretary, Sjt. Jainarayan Vyas, in this arduous task. The evidence recorded and the photos of the scene of occurrence and the other materials collected throw a flood of light on the allegations made by responsible public workers against the Sikar Administration with regard to the Khudi, Kundan Gothru, Bosana, Palthana and other affairs. The evidence is being sifted just now by the office and it is likely that a comprehensive statement will be shortly issued by the Indian States' People's Conference. The public will then have ample material before itself to form their own judgment on these unfortunate occurrences which have marred the good relations recently established between the authorities of Sikar and the Jat cultivators of the Thikana.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY FOR DHULIA

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Aug. 5.

At an informal meeting held here yesterday hearty and healthy discussions on the "Programme and Policy of the Congress Socialist Party" were carried on. Nearly 100 people were present, amongst whom were some prominent pleaders, teachers and Trade Union Workers. Keen interest was displayed by the people in the discussion. The Congress Socialist Party was represented by Sjt. Khadilkar and Sjt. Mohanlal Dantwala.

It is decided to form a district party here.

CENSORSHIP ON LAHORE PRESS WITHDRAWN

Govt. Trusts Good Sense Of Editors

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

The Director of Information in the course of a press communique, withdraws the censorship against the Lahore press, issued on 19th July, prohibiting it from publishing any news or comments connected with the Shahidganj communal trouble, under Sec. 144 I. P. C.

The Governor-in-Council, says the communique, appreciates the way in which the Press co-operated with the Government during the period of censorship, and while regretting that it was necessary to put restraints on the freedom of the Press, believes it to be generally acknowledged that the result has been good. The District Magistrate is not proposing to renew his order and the Governor-in-Council is confident that he may rely on the good sense of the proprietors and editors of the newspapers, to refrain, for instance, from publishing material which might embitter the relations between communities and compel him to take action under the Emergency Powers Act.—United Press.

BIG HAUL OF CONTRABAND COCAINE

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6.

The local Excise staff made another two sensational seizures of contraband cocaine. They arrested one Balwant Singh, a notorious smuggler last night in the Sadar Bazar and recovered 32 tolas of contraband cocaine from his person.

Fifty-three packets of contrabad cocaine were seized from the house of another smuggler Mohammad Sadiq.—United Press.

"LAST POST FOR EVER"

Kipling Assures Endowment

LONDON, (By Mail).

The "Last Post" is to be sounded every night—"for ever"—at the Memorial to the Missing at Loos, France, while hundreds of soldiers from all parts of the British Empire lost their lives in the Great War.

Mr. John Kipling of the Irish Guards, is commemorated on the memorial.

In his memory, Mr. Kipling at present provides the necessary funds for the sounding of the "Last Post" every night at the memorial. In order that this ceremony will not die with him, he has informed the Imperial War Graves Commission that he will leave an endowment to ensure that, as far as is humanly possible, it shall be sounded every night for ever.—Reuter.

£150 For Nelson's Dish

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The silver entree dish and cover which, according to tradition, Nelson used at breakfast before his flagship the "Victory" went into action in the Battle of Trafalgar, has been sold, in London for £150.

It was made by the silversmith, Henry Chawner, in 1794.

The dish and lid weigh 36 ounces, each ounce fetching 84 shillings at the sale.

On it are engraved Nelson's court of arms and the crests of the "Victory" and the "Vanguard," Nelson's flagship at the Battle of the Nile.—Reuter.

ASSAULT ON JAIL WARDER

Inter-Provincial Conspiracy Case Prisoners Sentenced

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Parmananda Das Gupta, Niranjan Ghosal and Tarapada, alias Mahomed Ebrahim, all inter-provincial Conspiracy Case prisoners, whose appeal is pending before the High Court, were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day for assaulting a Jail Warder on duty in the Presidency Jail on July, 18, last.

Parmananda Gupta was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, while the latter two accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

It will be re-called that in the Inter-Provincial Terrorist Conspiracy Case, Parmananda Gupta was sentenced to life, and Niranjan to six years' and Tarapada to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The present sentences will run after the expiry of the former ones.—United Press.

ATTACK ON MT. EVEREST

Raymond Greens Optimistic

OXFORD, July 18.

Everest will be conquered by the 1936 expedition, now being formed under the leadership of Mr. Hugh Ruttledge, if the monsoon breaks at its proper time.

This belief was expressed by Dr. Raymond Greens, Medical Officer to the 1933 Everest Expedition, when lecturing at the Royal Empire Society's Summer School at Rhodes House here.

"I am confident" he said, "that if they get good weather, Ruttledge's coming expedition will succeed.

"When we were there the monsoon broke three weeks earlier than we expected. Had it not been for that we should have reached the top. If the monsoon breaks at the ordinary time I feel sure that Ruttledge will reach the top.

"Last time Smythe had the strength and time to reach the summit, but the slopes were covered so thickly with the powdered snow that any attempt would have been suicidal, so he returned.—Reuter.

Ahilyabai Holkar Anniversary

INDORE, Aug. 6.

The Secretary, Ahilyotsava Committee, Indore, writes:—

The Ahilyotsava (Ahilyabai Holkar Anniversary) Committee will celebrate the anniversary on Tuesday, the 27th instant.

Reports of anniversary celebrations which will be held elsewhere in the country should be sent to the Committee at Indore for being incorporated in the Committee's consolidated report.

LATE DR. KULKARNI

Homoeopaths Pay Tribute To Their Earstwhile President

(From A Correspondent.)

A condolence meeting to express sorrow at the death of Dr. V. M. Kulkarni, the President of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association and eminent Homoeopath of Bombay, was held at the premises of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association on Sunday last. Dr. M. E. Lukmani, Indian Delegate to the forthcoming Homoeopthic International Congress, was in the chair. The meeting was largely attended by friends and admirers of the late Doctor.

A glowing tribute was paid to the memory of the late Doctor by the President of the meeting. He said:—

"The occasion of our meeting here this evening is a sad one. Sad because we have lost one of the pioneers of Homoeopathy in India in the persen of late Dr. Kulkarni. His lips that so eloquently championed the the cause of Homoeopathy are now hushed in silence. His spirit has passed away from this mortal world after the storm and stress of wellnigh seventy years of indefatigable toil for the good of others, but his love for the poor, his zeal for Homoeopathy, his generosity, his scholarship will remain enshrined in our hearts."

The following resolution was passed:—

"This joint meeting of the members of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association, and the members of the Teaching Staff and students of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College, places on record their deep sense of sorrow at the sad and sudden demise of Dr. V. M. Kulkarni, an eminent Homoeopath, Naturopath and Sanskrit Scholar, who devoted all his time and energy to the cause of Homeoopathy, and in whose death the two Associations have sustained an irrecoverable loss."

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

At the suggestion of some of the sympathisers present, an influential Committee was formed to formulate a scheme to commemorate the memory of the late Dr. V. M. Kulkarni, Dr. S. R. Naik Professor of the Grant Medical College was elected a member of the Committee.

Capt. Padbidri, Dr. A. C. Dass, Dr. Mahajani and several others joined in the tribute paid by the Chairman to the memory of the deceased.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Aug. 6.

S S Kota Radja, Capt. P. Slof, Agents Turner Morrison Co., from Rotterdam via Port Said.

S S British Dominion, Capt. J O Davies, Agents Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., from Abadan.

S S Silver Ash, Capt. R L Palett, Agents Volkart Bros., from U. S. A., Java Ports via Colombo.

S S Haresfield, Capt. J Mackenzie, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Moulmein via Calicut.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Aug. 6.

S S Delhi, Capt. O Abenius, Agents Lionel Edward, for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

S S British Chancellor, Capt. E G Byrne, Agents Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., for Abadan.

S S Nizam, Capt. M J MacLure, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., for Calcutta.

S S Clan Macbean, Capt. F S Lofthouse, Agents James Finlay & Co., for Bhavnagar, Navlakhi, Cochin.

S S Bamora, Capt. F Harrison, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Basra via Karachi.

LOADING
Bombay, Aug. 6.

S S President Polk for Europe and American Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 6.

1 Karanja, 4646, Durban, 7/8, M M and Co.
2 Clan Macbean, 3071, Cochin, 7/8, J Finlay & Co.
3 Rottenfels, 4653, Karachi, 7/8, L Edwards, Ltd.
6 Tango Maru, 4238, Japan, 11/8, N Y Kaisha.
8 Massula, 4566, London, 11/8, M. M and Co.
11 Kirriemoor, 3032, Liverpool, 7-8, Grahams Tdg. Co.
14 Marienfels, 4679, Bremen, 10-8, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Himalaya, 3904, Trestie, 6-8, L Triestino.
16 Delhi, 2606, Calcutta, 6/8, L. Edwards Ltd.
17 British Chancellor, 4211, Abadan, 7/8, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora, 1870, Busra, 7-8, M M and Co.
4 Vita, 1955, Busra, 8/8, M M and Co.
8 Garbeta, 3204, Rangoon 11/8, M M. and Co.
9 Kohinur, 3240, Rangoon, 6-8, T. Morrison and Co.
10-11 Silver Ash 3091, Vancouver, 11-8, Volkart Bros.
16 Schooner Dolphin 120, N F, N F S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

B Jalavihar 3381, Calcutta, 8-8, Scindia S N Co.
F Victoria Marie, 882, M'Coast, 6-8, Merchant S Nav. Co.
M Howra, 4096, NF, NF, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Rajputana 9-8 P & O S N Co.
Mongolia 16-8 P & O S N Co.
Warfield, 8/8, M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Elysia, 7/8, Graham's Trading Co.
City of Christ Church, 9/8, Killick Nixon and Co.
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Polk 8-8 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres Adams 22-8 F F Campbell & Co.
Potter 11-8, Lionel Edward.
City of Corinth 24-8, F F Campbell and Co.
FROM HULL
City of Kobe 15-8, James Finlay andw Co.
FROM BASRA
Bankura, 8/8, M M and Co.
Varela 10-8, M M & Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Takliwa 10-8, M M & Co.
FROM BASSEIN
Gazana 10-8, M M & Co.
FROM GENOA
General Pelitei 10-8, Lloyd Triestino.
FROM HAMBURG
Wartenfels, 9-8, L Edward.
Neuenfels 16-8, L Edwards.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Silverash 5-8, Volkart Bros.
FROM KOBE
Bangalore, 4/8, M M and Co.
Mantai Maru, 9/8, O S Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru, 15/8, N Y Kaisha.
Atlantic Maru, 19/8, O S Kaisha.
Lisbon Maru, 23/8, N Y Kaisha.
Iwatesan Maru, 24/8, O S Kaisha.
Gunyo Maru, 30/8, N Y Kaisha.
Rawalpindi 9-8 M M and Co.
Mirzapore 12-8, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Rawalpindi, 10/8 P & O S N Co
Mooltan, 17/8, P and O S N Co.
Kaisar-I-Hind, 24/8, P and O S N Co.
Corfu, 31/8, P and O S N Co.
Bangalore, 6/8, M M and Co.
Masula, 14/8, M M and Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Swansea, 1/8, F F Campbell & Co
FOR BASRA
Bamora, 7-8 M M & Co.
Vita, 8-8 M M & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Conte Verde, 20-8 L Triestino.
FOR KOBE
Tango Maru 10-8 N Y Kaisha.
Choko Maru 11-8 O S Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja 8-8, M M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
S.S. Netravati 5-8-35
„ Tunny 5-8-35
„ Parvati 5-8-35

EXPORTS
Bombay, Aug. 6.

S S Masula for London:—1280 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes H A K Oomerbhoy and Sons; 836 bundles teak scantling S D D Gilder and Co; 25 bales cotton fly G Gokalchand; 58 bags turmeric A Virji and Co.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton G K Kaisha & Co.

S S President Polk for Naples:—330 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 440 bales cotton K Devchand.

For New York:—134 bags gum T Narpal; 70 bags gum B Jaffer and Co; 617 bags gum N Moolji and Co; 84 bales jute rags N A Gena & Sons; 150 bales cotton fly H C Bade and Sons; 134 bags sandal wood S Naoroji and Co; 20 bags kamala powder and 40 bags cellery seed D Abraham and Co.

For Boston:—150 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co.

For Marseilles:—60 bags cellery seed D Abraham and Sons; 90 bags cellery seed Thos Cook and Sons.

S S Marenfels for Hamburg:—1395 bags groundnut oil cakes H Ramji and Co; 63 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 58 bales cotton Bombay Co. Ltd; 1222 bags groundnut oil cakes M Hoosein and Sons.

For Bremen:—185 bales cotton K Devchand and Co.

For Antwerp:—50 bales wool D Abraham and Sons; 2435 bags linseed oil cakes flat H Ravji and Co; 700 bags linseed oil cakes expeller H Ravji and Co; 1375 bags groundnut oil cakes H Ravji and Co; 2000 packets groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 1280 bags linseed oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam:—560 bags linseed oil cakes H Ravji and Co; 635 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros Ltd; 110 bales Indian cotton K Devchand.

For Pasages:—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Salonica:—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Gothenburg:—85 bales seed A P Gupta.

For New York:—20 bales wool Ralli Bros.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe:—150 bales cotton A Poder and Co; 170 bales cotton P Harji and Co; 1049 bales cotton N Nagshi and Co.

For Yakkaichi:—50 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—102 bags aluminium scrap G Gabriel; 200 bales cotton N Nagshi and Co.

S S Silver Ash for New York:—31 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Philadelphia:—57 casks goat skin D Abraham and Sons.

For Seattle:—15 bags mowrah meal B Ardeshir & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Aug. 6.

S. S. City of Swansea, Agents F F Campbell & Co., from Philadelphia:—30 kegs soda ash; 82 cases medicines; 26 cases typewriters; 12 cases dental goods; 77 bales fertilizers 2097 drums lubricating oil; 25 drums printing ink; 30 cases batteries; 17 cases carbons; 39 bales cotton goods; 204 cases auto parts; 52 drums dyestuff; 35 bundles flash light; 165 cases motor cars.

From Alexandria:—400 bales cotton.

S S Jalavehar, Agents Scindia Steam N Co., from Moulmein:—4578 bags rice; 10904 pieces teak wood; 5405 bundles teak wood; 1263 bags paddy.

From Rangoon:—23163 bags rice; 5238 pieces teak wood.

From Cochin:—1725 bags cocoanuts; 1803 bundles coir yarn; 13b colls coir ropes.

S S Rehmani, Agents T M and Co., from Calcutta:—7717 tons Bengal coal.

S S Kipneck Hall, Agents K Nixon & Co., from Calcutta:—7850 tons coal.

S S Alave, Agents T M & Co. from Jeddah:—4 cases specie; 23 bundles dry skins.

From Port Sudan:—500 bales cotton.

From Aden:—150 bundles alkali. 70 bundles dry fish.

S S Chinkoa, Agents M M and Co., from Moulmein:—7288 bags rice; 800 bags paddy.

From Rangoon:—7196 bags rice, 1247 pieces teak; 1923 bundles teak; 11 cases woollen piecegoods; 23 cases aniline dye; 25 bags millet.

From Cochin:—264 cases black tea; 12 cases keshen kernels.

DIABETES SUFFERERS!!

Here is Proof for you

Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, Vakil, High Court, Bombay, writes:

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs—I was suffering from DIABETES for over 4 years and had tried many well-known Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed, the disease, that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a SPECIALIST indeed in reality. My S. P. Gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of Sugar per ounce of Urine fell down from 24 to "NIL" while sediments were not at all visible.

WITHOUT DELAY

Consult Dr. S. R. IYENGAR, at DAHANUKAR BUILDINGS, Bomanji Master St., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2, between the hours of 8-30 to 10-30 A.M. and 5 to 7 P.M.

"GREAT BETRAYAL"

Nothing Done To Build Up Colonial Markets, Says "Sunday Express"

LONDON, July 26, (By Air Mail).

Under the title "The Great Betrayal" Lord Beaverbrook in to-day's "Daily Express" writes as follows:—

"Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Secretary of State for Colonies, introducing his estimates in Parliament to-day, has rejected the policy of Customs Union with the Crown Colonies.

"It is intolerable that a Government elected on this policy should, after four years, continue to betray our cause.

"Britain bears the burden of defending, ruling and developing these colonies.

"But the foreigner has an equal chance with us in the colonial market.

"Those of us who support the Empire Policy have waited with patience.

"We have seen Britain's foreign markets steadily disappear, as we have predicted they would do. Yet, nothing has been done to build up the Colonial Empire market, although the most splendid opportunity awaits there.

"We have two million unemployed still in our midst, although we know that the problem can be dealt with if we build up new markets through the development of our colonial resources.

"Our patience is exhausted."—United Press.

RED FLANNELS BLOOM

NEW YORK (By Mail).

Red flannels bloomed at Coney Island with the temperature at 75.

The flannels were not of grandfather's favourite anti-freeze underwear variety, however, but scarlet flannel plants worn by a sextette of youths evidently bent on setting summer beach fashions.

WHEAT & LINSEED CROPS

Loss In Argentine

Bombay, Aug 6

Messrs M and B Stern state:—

Wheat and Linseed: Latest Argentine cables state that seeded acreage in Santa Fe and Cordoba has been almost lost and to-day's weather cable from Buenos Aires states that there has been no rain.

Out of 19,662,000 acres wheat seeded last season, Cordoba and Santa Fe were 5,361,000 and 1,989,000 acres respectively.

At present March Liverpool is considerably cheaper than distant months in Chicago and with relatively smaller stocks in U. K. and absence of any hedging pressure from abroad, we recommend moderate purchases.

Plan For Cheaper Sugar Production In Bombay

Padegaon Research Station Dealing With Question In Comprehensive Manner

POONA, Aug. 5.

The work of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was explained to a Poona audience by Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari, Vice-President of the Council, at a meeting held last night at the Gokhale Hall under the auspices of the Deccan Agriculturists' Association. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education and Agriculture, presided and Mr. G. K. Deodhar, President of the Deccan Agriculturists' Association, introduced the guest to the audience.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Facts and figures were adduced by Sir T. V. Chari to show that after the passing of the Sugar Protection Act in 1932 the sugar industry in India had made great strides. It was estimated that at the present rate of progress there would be little or no import of foreign sugar in the course of the next four years. There were 32 sugar factories working on modern lines in 1931-32 in India and of this only 27 were in working order, producing a total of 90,000 tons of sugar, while to-day there were 143 modern factories with a total output of 600,000 tons. India imported annually before the passing of the Protection Act from 800,000 to a million tons of sugar from foreign sources, mainly Java, while the import figure for the last official year was 223,000 tons.

The production of 600,000 tons of sugar meant that Rs. 1,250 lakhs, at the present price of sugar was being retained in the country itself, instead of its flowing out into foreign lands. Of this the sugar cane grower got Rs. 760 lakhs, wages and salaries of employees in the factories amounted to Rs. 170 lakhs and transport charges Rs. 100 lakhs. Over 200,000 operatives were employed in the sugar factories of India while in the higher branches, that is, scientists and clerks, there were 9,000 people. With these figures before them Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari asked his audience to decide for themselves whether or not the sugar protection Act had been beneficent to the country.

Dealing with the agricultural side of their activities Sir T. V. Chari said that the Council had established a chain of research stations from Peshawar to the southern-most points of the country. A big scheme had been worked out in the last two years to deal with insect pests and an officer had been sent out to study this question in foreign countries. A central sugar institute was shortly to be established in Cawnpore under the control of the Council, in which the very latest methods of sugar-production would be taught.

CHEAPER SUGAR.

Referring to Bombay the speaker said that the Padegaon Research Station was dealing in a comprehensive manner with the question of cheaper sugar production in Bombay. The main question was why sugar production should be costlier in Bombay than in the U.P. for example. Economies had to be effected and he hoped that before long Bombay would be in a position to compete with the other districts in India in sugar production.

The Council started in 1929 with two schemes, now they had as many as 75 schemes, embracing the whole of India, reaching from the Persian frontier on the north-west to the Burmese frontier on the east and Travancore in the South. The research schemes afforded great opportunities to Indian scientists and Sir T.V. Chari felt that to-day it had been established beyond dispute that given opportunities the Indian scientists could hold their own in the field of research. Universities were also being included in the research work particularly for those of a fundamental character and small grants were being given to the universities for this purpose.

A notable advance made by the Council was the inclusion of more and more Indian States on its roll. Thus starting with Hyderabad they now had six important Indian States on their membership roll. The Council also associated with its work non-official advisers wherever necessary.

Referring to finances Sir T. V. Chari said that though he would not say that he was satisfied,—(it was a mistake to say so)—, he thought that considering that these had been years of financial stringency the Government had not treated them badly.

MAIN INDUSTRY.

Sir T. V. Chari concluded by emphasising that however much the country might be industrialised in the future agriculture must remain the main industry and with the various opportunities afforded under the new constitution agricultural research must be advanced.

Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli and Mr. Deodhar paid tributes to the great abilities and indefatigable energy of Sir T. V. Chari.

Earlier in the day Sir T. V. Chari visited the Khed Shivapur centre of the Deccan Agriculturists Association.—A. P.

Wells Says World Without Noise Would Be Dull Place

Human Beings Like Making Noises Because It Is Form Of Self-Expression

Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Education, presiding at an Anti-Noise League lecture in London recently, said that road noises would never be entirely eliminated. 'With the march of science and progress some noises are eliminated and others substituted. The Ministry of Transport gained great popularity by banning the hooting of horns at night; now, however, they spend Road Fund money in allowing drills on the road by day."

Sir Henry Richards, who spoke on "Noise and education," said: "It would be interesting to know to what degree the frequent nervous breakdowns that now afflict teaching profession are due to the roar of traffic or the due to industry. Loss of teaching and learning power must be enormous. Noise prevents scholars from concentrating fully on their work. To help education schools should be built of materials that will absorb or kill sound."

The suggestion that the work of the Anti-noises League should be concentrated on "silent prooking" life rather than in suppressing noise at its source was made by Mr. H. G. Wells.

'I have a dreadful confession to make," he went on. 'If I had the choice between a world without any noise at all and a world with as much noise as we have to-day I should accept the latter alternative. I think a world without noise would be almost as bad as a world without light.

"I find when I try to work I like an undercurrent of noise going on. I think human beings like making noises. It is a form of self-expression. It is something in the human make-up that is not to be disregarded.

The society that is going to deal with noise has to envisage two things, not only the right we claim to silence but also that people have the right to make noise if they want to.

"The noises that you get in towns are nothing in comparison with the dreadful noises that pursue you in the country. I can remember one or two nights we spent in Sussex xwith the nightingales. A more dreadful noise I cannot describe.

"It seems to me that the work of the Anti-Noise League consists of two forms of activity. First of all there is a suppression of noise at the source, and there is the work which I think more promising, namely, the possibility of "silent proofing" our lives. Then we can go home and get away from all the clamour of life which has always been there and which is becoming more intense."

Lord Horder said that noise was lowering the efficiency of the work-producing machine, causing loss of sleep, and lessening the quality of sleep. There was also an extra strain involved in maintaining mental concentration. "The human ear cannot be closed by any mechanism. Nature could not have foreseen that we would let noise get out of bounds. We must make science wait upon the senses and not the senses upon science. We work to show our fellow-workers how they may escape the hammer blows on the nerves. We want to explore the hygenic value of a quiet mind."

Mr. Wells, in reply to a question, said, "Personally, I doubt whether life is more exacting now than it was in the past. My impression is that we are trying to get much more out of life than before, and we are carrying on much longer. Men of sixty and seventy are trying to play the roles of men of forty."

For CLEAN, BRIGHT, STRONG TEETH FREE FROM DISEASE YOU CAN DEPEND ON

RODOFEN

BENGAL CHEMICAL CALCUTTA

INDIA'S FIRST & FOREMOST DENTAL CREAM

Bombay Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

For Fashion with Economy

100% SWADESHI

EXQUISITE DESIGNS

Mysore Silk Fabrics

GEORGETTES, CREPES, SATINS

HANDKERCHIEFS

Made by the Govt. Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore from purest Mysore Silk

Guaranteed Free from any Artificial or Foreign Admixture

Agents:

THE MYSORE PRODUCTS,
191, Princess St., BOMBAY.

Leading Stockists:

THE "SWADESHI"
Yusuf Building, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

THE "MYSORE SILK DE POT"
Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

MALARIA

EXPELLED AND RESISTED

In Malarial districts the use of PHOSFERINE is constantly increasing and, thanks to the preventive and high tonic qualities of its formula, it is a product of exceptional merit for combating malaria.

The energising quality of PHOSFERINE stimulates the appetite, a very important factor in determining a prompt return to normalcy, after the weakening attacks of malaria.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

Sexual Weakness	Brain Fag	Sleeplessness	Headache	Neuralgia
Influenza	Gastric Pains	Exhaustion	Sciatica	Anæmia
Lassitude	Debility	Nerve Shock	Maternity	Mental
	Indigestion	Rheumatism	Weakness	Exhaustion

Sold by all good chemists and stores, in Liquid and Tablet form, each in three sizes. The larger sizes are more economical.

Proprietors: PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) Ltd., London, England.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT UP

Prospects Of Improved Business In Textiles

GOLD QUIET AND SILVER UNCHANGED

Steady Tone In Grains Jute And Rubber

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

On Tuesday, crossrates ruled quiet but steady.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY.

New York cotton was steady but business was restricted. Prospects of improved business in textiles in an autumn were encouraging.

GOLD QUIET AND SILVER UNCHANGED.

London gold was quiet and silver unchanged.

STEADY TONE IN GRAIN.

Wheat ruled steady and linseed also maintained a steady tone. Jute and rubber were also steady.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES NOT IN MUCH REQUEST.

The London Stock Exchange was under holiday influences but prices kept steady. Giltedged securities were not in much request.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Aug. 6.

Previous closing	11.43
To-day's opening	11.47
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	11.44
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

Previous closing	6 10
To-day's opening	6.12
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.15
Difference	+.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 213

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 6.

Cotton was somewhat steadier on fairly good local support but the uncertainty with regard to the loan announcement and the forthcoming bureau report restricted activity to a considerable extent. However prospects of improved business in textiles in autumn were encouraging and the undertone remained good.

Trading in October began at 11.47 i.e. 4 points higher. The market was moderately active on local speculative buying and covering coupled with steadier Liverpool advices with October further rising to 11.52 but the advance attracted hedge selling and liquidation of distant months causing the price to relapse to 11.47.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.44 with a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 6.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.40/11.40) 11.47/11.47
December (11.24/11.24) 11.32/11.28
January (11.20/11.20) 11.26/11.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.12) 6.12
American December (6.01) 5.99
Egyptian October (7.78) 7.79
Egyptian November (7.79) 7.80

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Broach April May moved between Rs. 212-12 and 213-8 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 213-8 with New York futures about 6 points up.

JUTE SHARES QUIET

Coals Dull And Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Jutes ruled quiet and only a limited business was put through. Coals were dull. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government Securities were fairly steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent Loan 1941 101/10; 3 per cent New Loan 1951/54 97/4 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95/1; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 103/12 small lot; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 107/5 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1940/43 109/12.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1510; Do conty 379/8; Reserve Bank 130/8.

Railways:—Arrah Savaram 53/8; Bankura Damoodar River 90; Chaparmukh Silghat 90; Mayurbhanj 54.

Cotton:—Kesoram ordy 3/6.

Coals:—Bengal 264/8; Burrakur 12/10; Churulia 1/9; Deoli 6; North West 7.

Jutes:—Anglo India 457 small lot; Bally 212 small lot; Do pref 139; Birla ordy 15 small lot; Chitavalsah 28/10 small lot; Vice 29/4 small lot; Dalhousie 352; Delta 363; Gourepore 701/8 small lot; Howrah 53/6; Kamarhatty 553; National 23/6; Northbrook 42 small lots; Nuddea 54/14; Orient 188 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Muttra Electric 10; Burn and Co. ordy 255 small lot Triton Insurance 231/8 small lot; Britannia Biscuits 6/4; B. I. Corpn. Ordy 3/7; Indian Wood products 17/14; Titaghur paper ordy 22/10; India Paper pulp 171; Port Shipping 16/2; Champaran sugar 18/14;

Rubber:—Pajam 1.77-1/2 cts ex div.

Debentures:—8 per cent 1921/36 Titaghur Paper Mills 105.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 6.

Previous closing	4.95 7/8
To-day's opening	4.96
To-day's closing	4.95 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 6.

Previous closing	4.96 1/16
To-day's opening	4.95 7/8
To-day's closing	4.95 15/16
Difference	—00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 6.

Previous closing	74.78
To-day's opening	74.75
To-day's closing	74.88
Difference	+10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 6.

London exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95 7/8 and then eased slightly to 4.95 13/16 subsequently improving to 4.95 15/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.95 15/16.

Franc opened at 74.75 and then advanced to 74.78 subsequently further appreciating to 74.85.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.88.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 6.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	30 3/16d.	30 3/16d
Forward	30 1/4d	30 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 6.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-11) £7-0-9 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 6.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 6.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1/6 1/8)	1/6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.64 5/8)	5.64 5/8
New York on Bombay (37.50)	37.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2)	0.93 1/2
London on Shanghai (1-6)	1-6 1/32
London on Milan (60.31)	60.40
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32)	1-2 5/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Silvre opened steady at Rs. 71/2, 71/5 and 71/10. The market was depressed due to the lack of stimulating advices causing unloading by bulls as a result of which prices fell sharply and closed quiet at Rs. 70, 70/3 and 70/8.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/11/9, 34/12/3 and 34/13/3 in the absence of any important news from abroad. The market developed somewhat easier tendency on local bank selling and scattered liquidation partly influenced by easiness of franc. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/11/3, 34/11/9 and 34/12/9.

Perfumer's Wife Dies Of Burns

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6.

The local Jain community was shocked to learn this morning of the tragic death of the wife of Lala Uttamchand Jain, a leading local perfumer. It is believed that, while cooking, her "sari" caught fire and as a result of extensive burns she succumbed.—United Press.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 65 and December 64. There was some speculative purchases following unfavourable crop reports from abroad with fairly good business passing

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 6.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.92 1/4. Prices continued to improve on good outside support and commission house buying following unfavourable crop prospects abroad.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 6.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£233 1/2 buyers £234 sellers. Steady) £233 7/8 buyers £234 sellers. Irregular.

Linseed (£15 1/2 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Quiet) £15 7/16 buyers £15 1/2 sellers. Irregular.

Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/4 to £35 3/4) £35 1/2 to £36

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9) 0-9
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

August September New Crop (£18 3/4 sellers) £18 1/2 buyers.
Dunlop August (£22 1/4) £22 1/4
Lightning August (£20 1/4) £20 1/4

RUBBER.

Spot (5 13/16 paid and value) 5 7/8 paid and value.
Forward (5 15/16 paid and buyers) 6 paid and value

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay August September (£12 1/8) £12 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August September (£11 7/8) £11 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata August (£9 9/16 sellers) £9 3/4 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal September (£14 3/16 sellers) £14 5/8 paid.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Aug. 6.

	Rs	a	p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6	13	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6	14	0
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6	14	0
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	13	6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	6	13	9
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	6	14	0
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	6	13	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 6.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	3	9
Wheat May	4	8	6
Linseed September	6	13	9
Linseed May	7	2	9

The tone was steady.

HINDI IN VISHWA-BHARATI

Andrews' Tribute To K. M. Sen's Unique Work

Following is the text of a communication sent by Mr. C. F. Andrews from Santiniketan on the 30th July 1935, to Hindi writers, editors and publishers throughout India:—

You will be glad to learn that the number of students from the Hindi speaking provinces at Santiniketan has rapidly increased. There are now fifteen students in the College Classes besides those who are studying in the School Department. We hope that this number will be still further increased. The rapid growth is a very happy sign of the cultural union of the Bengali and Hindi speaking groups in British India.

A UNIQUE WORK.

The old Hindi Poets have already been made very familiar in Gurudeva's Ashram owing to the splendid work of Mr. Kshiti Mohan Sen whose knowledge of the medieval period of Hindi Literature is unique. His unique work on Dadu has now been published and I hope an English edition of it will appear soon.

I have personally just one throuh the English edition of his lectures on Hindi medieval mystics and have been very much struck by the information which will thus for the first time reach the Western public. I hope this will be only the first of many such publications which will spread among the scholars of the West, the knowledge of these very great Hindi speaking saints and poets. I am doing everything in my power to encourage translations of original works dealing with the period.

May I ask you to help us in the Ashram by sending copies of any modern books and journals to the Secretary, "Hindi-Samaj", Santiniketan (Bengal), which might help towards the further studies of Hindi Literature in Visva-Bharati.

Heavy Fall In Brazilian Bonds

WHEAT FIRM ON BULLISH WEEKEND NEWS

Further Decrease In Tin Forward Price

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

On the Stock Exchange brazilian bonds had fallen rather heavily on reports that the foreign debt service is likely to be temporarily suspended but despite the absence of much fresh business owing to holidays, the tendency practically in all other markets remained steady to firm.

In commodities wheat ruled firm on bullish weekend news from both north and south America.

Tin forward price decreased further mainly owing to the expectation of increased quota in the Paris meeting of Aug. 9. The difference between cash and forward prices now over £18.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 6.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, July 26, £97 1/2
Monday, July 29 £97 1/2
Tuesday, July 30, £97 " 4
Wednesday, July 31, £98
Thursday, August 1, £98
Friday, August 2, £98

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 6.

3-30 p.m.

Business was restricted under holiday influences but the general tone was steady to firm. Giltedgeds were quietly steady. Industrials in general were firm but there was only small business

SILVER CABLE.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

(1) "America bought. China and India bought and sold. Market steady" (2) "Market was quiet. Rates remained unchanged. America was a buyer."

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 5/8) £85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 3/8) £108 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 7/8) £111 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£119 3/8) £119 3/8
3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£106 7/8) £106 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/2) £117 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-3) 24-3
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/4 4 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/4) dol 3 3/4
Musical Industries (27-0) 27-0
Princhin Johnson (43-0) 43-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (34-10 1/2) 34-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-10 1/2) 8-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (111-0) 112-6
Realisation 1930 (£80 1/2) £78
Dunlop Rubber (43-10 1/2) 43-10 1/2
University Ordinar (29-9) 30-6
Ford Motors (35-1 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Cable Wires (£7 1/2, £7 1/2
British American Tobacco (122-6) 122-6
Camera A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (145-0) 145-0
P and O S N Company Defd (18-3) 18-3
Distillers (93-0) 93-0
Bred and Dyers (9-0) 9-0
British Celanese (15-3) 15-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-9) 63-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (56-0) 56-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-3) 6-9
Western Limited Ordinary (15-0) 15-6
Inter Nickels (£28 1/4) £28 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1/2) 5-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 6.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£98 5/8) £98 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock Bonds (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£117) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 3/4) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (40-0) 40-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£13) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-4 1/2) 22-0
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-7 1/2) 30-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (10-0) 10-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£16 1/4) £16 1/2
East Rand Proprietor (50-3) 50-3
Rand Mines (158-9) 158-9

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (271-3) 271-3
Goddar New (205-0) 207-6
Moddar New (74-4 1/2) 74-4 1/2
Sub Nigel (256-3) 258-9
Spring Mines Spit Shares (42-6) 43-1 1/2
Union Corporation (166-3) 167-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (41-3) 41-3
Anglo Iranian (65-0) 65-0
Burma Oil (78-6) 78-6
Mexican Eagle (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2
Shell Transport (74-4 1/2) 74-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (26 1/8) 26 3/8
Royal Dutch (25 7/8) 26 1/8

HUME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£50) £50
L M Ford (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
L N E R Defd (£5 3/8) £5 3/4
Southern Dutch (£21 1/2) £21 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£135) £134 1/4
London Board G Stock (£98) £98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 6.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 39) unquoted
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 1/8) dol 15 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 42 1/4) dol 43 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 98 3/4) dol 99 3/4

INTERNATIONAL HELP TO REFUGEES

Norwegian Move For Central Organisation At Geneva

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has communicated to the State Members of the League a letter from the Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs requesting that the question of International Assistance to Refugees be included in the agenda of the sixteenth ordinary session of the Assembly. A memorandum by the Norwegian Government annexed to this communication drawn attention to the importance of this problem.

The memorandum says that it is estimated that there are not less than one million refugees whose protection is undertaken by the Mansen Office. Of these, 800,000 are Russian exiles; some 180,000 are supposed to be American refugees while 14,000 are Assayrian. Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish. The total number of refugees from Germany is estimated at about 80,000. Of these, some 20,000 have settled in Palestine.

The memorandu msuggests that the only practicable solution in the circumstances would seem to be the establishment of a Central organisation at Geneva, under or within the League, whose duty it would be to carry out for all refugees to whom the League has decided or may decide to accord assistance and protection, such functions as are now exercised by the Nansen Office as regards those refugees with whom it deals.

MAHARASHTRA P. C. C's. PEASANTS' COMMITTEE

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Aug. 5.

The prelimary meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee's Peasants' Committee was held at Dhulia on Sunday, 4th instant. The President of the M. P. C. C., Sjt. Shankarrao Deo, was present on the occasion. The Committee consulted a few prominent local people interested in the work, both as regards the scope and procedure of the inquiry to be made on behalf of the Peasants' Committee. The Committee has decided to form District Sub-Committee to assist it in its work. The Committee will shortly issue a detailed questionaire.

British Labour And Indian Freedom

MR. MASANI'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 29.

(By Air Mail).

"It is not your business to worry about what will happen to India or who will come into power if British domination ceases. The correct policy for a British Socialist Government would be to give an opportunity to the Indian masses to evolve a constitution for a free India and then, whether that is done or not, to clear out."

This was the line taken by Mr. M. R. Masani, the Indian Socialist, when he addressed a meeting of Labour M.P.s and candidates at the House of Commons. Mr. D. R. Grenfell, M.P., a member of the Labour Party Executive, was in the chair and in spite of a debate on the Mines in the House, there was a good number of M.P.s present and many questions were put by them to the speaker.

After describing the rapid rise of the Socialist Movement in India and its attitude towards the new Constitution, Mr. Masani entered on the discussion of a true Socialist policy on India for the British Labour Movement. He criticised severely the Labour Party's policy on Indian affairs.

"I see many dangers in the Labour Party Conference Resolution supporting India's right to self-determination. Self-determination may mean anything or nothing, and it leaves the door open to a lot of quibbling for purposes of delaying a test of Indian mass opinion. But I find that your party is not even carrying out its own conference decisions! The Minority Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee signed by Major Attlee and his three Labour colleagues," said Mr. Masani, "was as complete a departure from self-determination as was possible. What they should have said was: "It is not our business to frame a constitution for India. Let us just set up machinery for convening a Constituent Assembly on adult suffrage for the purpose. Instead, the Attlee draft only tinkers with the whole reactionary scheme."

Mr. Masani made it clear that Indian Socialists had no hope of a real Socialist regime being established in England in the near future and were therefore organising the masses for a capture of power after which alone a genuine Constituent Assembly could function.

Mr. Masani has also had two meetings with the Executive Committee and the National Council of the Socialist League, with Sir Stafford Cripps in the chair. The Indian policy proposed by the League was discussed in great detail.

Already, the suggestions made by Mr. Masani for a change in the British Labour Party's policy have been tabulated in the form of an amendment of which the University Labour Federation has given notice for the Annual Conference of the Labour Party at Brighton on September 27 and an interesting discussion is expected at that important and representative gathering.

BELGAUM REFERENCE REJECTED BY HIGH COURT

Full Bench Holds Provision For First Offenders Is Applicable To Minor Offences By Implication

A Full Bench of the Bombay High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia decided an interesting legal point arising from a reference made by the District Magistrate of Belgaum.

In this case, the Second Class Magistrate of Chandgad convicted a man of an offence under the Motor Vehicles Act, and let him off on his entering into a bond for Rs. 50 for six months, giving him the benefit of Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, relating to first offenders.

REFERENCE.

The District Magistrate, in his reference to the High Court, expressed the opinion that Section 562 was applicable only to offences punishable with imprisonment of less than seven years, and that the language of the section was clearly to this effect; while the offence under the Motor Vehicles Act, of which the accused was convicted, was punishable with fine only, without any substantive imprisonment. The District Magistrate, therefore, maintained that, looking to the strict language of the sections in question, the benefit of Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code could not be given to the accused in the present case, and he recommended to the High Court to set aside to Magistrate's order and to pass sentence of fine.

JUDGMENT.

In delivering judgment, Their Lordships observed that the Court had to take the intention of the legislature from the language of the whole enactment, and it sometimes became necessary to do a certain amount of violence to the language, in which a particular phrase was couched, in order to give effect to the intention which appeared from the enactment as a whole.

EQUALLY APPLICABLE.

Dealing with the present case, their lordships observed that if the benefit of Section 562 of Criminal Procedure Code was applicable to offences punishable with intended to apply to first offenders, equally applicable to offences punishable with fine only, which were obviously of a less serious nature. The section was clearly intended apply to first offenders.

Their lordships, therefore, rejected the reference and confirmed the original order of the trying Magistrate.

Diwan Bahadur Shingne, Government Pleader appeared for the Crown. Mr. B. L. Dabholkar with Mr. Kantawalla appeared for the accused.

TENNYSON'S RECORDS FOR BRITISH MUSEUM

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Records of Lord Tennyson reading his own poetry have been presented to the British Museum.

Although Tennyson died in 1892 his voice sounds rich and clear. This is because new electrically-recorded discs have been made from the faulty wax cylinders on which his voice was preserved at the end of the 19th century.

The records include his recitals of "The Northern Farmer", "Maud" (written during the Crimean War), the famous "Charge of the Light Brigade", and his comparatively unknown poem, "Charge of the Heavy Brigade."—Reuter.

"Thoroughness" Is Key To King George's Character

OXFORD, (By Air Mail).

Thoroughness was placed at the head of the list of the King's qualities by Sir Walter Lawrence when he addressed the Royal Empire Society Summer School here.

Sir Walter was Chief of Staff to the King when as Prince of Wales he toured India in 1905.

Giving some personal reminiscences of his Majesty, Sir Walter said that thoroughness was the key to his character and the secret of his success.

He described how he was received by the King one day and laid before him a scheme for which it was suggested the King should become Patron. The King listened patiently and then replied:—

"Much as I approve the idea, I cannot become Patron. As you know, because I am Patron of an institution of which you are Chairman, I make it my business to know all about it. I read the reports and understand its financial position. I decline to be a nominal patron, and have no time to be a real patron of this excellent scheme which you have mentioned."—Reuter.

C.-IN-C.'S HEALTH

POONA, Aug. 6.

To-day's bulletin regarding the Commander-in-Chief's condition says the Commander-in-Chief's progress is satisfactory.

The following communication has been issued from the Commander-in-Chief's camp:—Lady Chetwode returned from her visit to Dutch East Indies and is at present staying with the Governor of Bombay at Government House, Ganeshkhind. She will return to Simla with the Commander-in-Chief as soon as he is fit to travel.—A. P.

Restricted Trading In Shares

Narrow Fluctuations In Prices

BUSINESS CONFINED AMONG JOBBERS

Bombay, August 6.

In the absence of any important business, the local Share Bazar ruled steady to-day, with restricted trading. Business was confined among Jobbers and Fluctuations were narrow.

Owing to near approach of settlement, there is less disposition to operate and small improvement is attracting realising while small recessions are influencing covering by shorts.

The undertone of the market is healthy and the main trend of prices is upward, professional operators are awaiting lower levels to buy. In the mean time, the market is becoming liquidated. The market looks like grinding around the present level for some time.

The Market was open to-day for one hour only and will remain such only for one hour on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 6th, 7th and 8th instant. There will be no trading on Saturday, the 9th inst. on account of clearing.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Aug. 6.

100	Ahm. Advance	290 0
500	Bom. Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	777 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	240 0
100	Central India	281 14
100	Colaba	134 6
100	Cooria	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	360 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	102 8
100	Gokak	191 4
1000	Hindustan	1655 0
100	Indore	71 4
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	72 8
100	Kohinoor	192 8
250	Laxmi	660 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	797 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 6

Century 242 243 242 240

Bombay Dyeing 785 783 775 781 780 777/8

Kohinoor 192 191 192/8

Central India 282 285 282 281 281/14

New Great 132 133/12

Simplex 71 72/8

Swadeshi 161 160

Bundi 36 36/4 36/4

I Cement 458 437 462 463 466/4

Punjab 26/4 26/8 26/4

Shahabad 487 486/14

Andhra 1767 1772 1770 1771

Tata Hydro 180

Tata Power 1622 1631 1630 1633 1628 1631

Tram Ord 148/12 149/6 150

T Steel Defd 621 627 625 626 622 625

T Steel Ord 145/4 146 145.12 145/4

Bellapur 337 338

B Steam 306 310

B Burma 333 337 335 336

250	Model	50 0
50	Mysore	100 0
200	New Great	133 12
100	Oosmanshahi	48 12
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	37 8
1000	Sholapur	2275 0
50	Simplex	72 8
100	Swadeshi	160 0
100	Swan	81 4
25	Tata	9 0
500	Vishnu	1310 0
1000	Western	850 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	X.D. 97 8
25-50	Central	37 14
500	Imperial	1512 8
125-500	Im. Con.	380 10
50-100	India	121 0
100	Reserve Bank	130 0
5	Union	5 7
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	36 4
70	Gwalior	126 12
160	Indian	466 4
40	Katni Def.	1890 0
100	Katni Ord.	418 12
75	Okha	251 4
10	Punjab	26 6
100	Shahabad	486 4
70	United	124 4
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	12 4
15-75	New India	44 0
200	Oriental	4400 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 13
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	157 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1771 4
10	Ajmer	10 6
50	Bombay Tram	149 11
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	229 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	180 0
1000	Tata Power	1631 4
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	890 0
100	Amr. Patty	122 0
100	C Province	88 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	73 8
100	Mandra Bhon	92 0
100	Pachora Jamner	22 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	92 0
500	Tapty Valley	787 8
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	28 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	625 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	145 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	157 8
50	Belapur Sugar	338 2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 6

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/15

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/15

4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/6

4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/6

5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 118/2

5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 118/2

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/4

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118/8

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8

6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 101/7

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103/6

4 per cent 1943 106/14

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 114

5 per cent 1939/44 108/8

5 per cent 1940/43 109/13

5 per cent 1935 100

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8

6 1/2 per cent 1935 100/2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104/8

4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8

5 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0

6 per cent M Deb 1954 127

6 per cent K P T 1956 127

6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 95/3 and declined to Rs. 95/1.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 3rd August 923 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,454,383 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,417,398 bales

Plus 36,985 bales

DELIVERY OF SHARES.

Out of a total of 60737 shares for delivery in August settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are Conspicuous:—

Andhra	245
Alcock	173
Bundi	10480
Belapur	2560
Bombay Burma	404
Bombay Steamer	272
Bombay Tele.	1095
Century	425
Colaba	701
Dyeing	466
Gokak	790
Indian Cement	1089
Ind. Bleaching	221
Kohinoor	813
Katni Cement	655
New Great	372
Nagpur	823
Phoenix	2
Punjab Cement	8500
Shahabad	639
Shivrajpur	1420
Swadeshi	388
Simplex	578
Premier Const.	2240
Tata Steel Or.	15705
Tata Steel Def.	2918
Tata Hydro	915
Tata Power	883
Tram	4965

250	Bombay Steam	306 10
125	Bombay Burma	336 4
50	Bombay Burma Conty.	106 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-0-9
50	Bombay Telephone	110 0
100	Indian Bleaching	116 4
100	Ind. Defd.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy. XD	438-12-10
1000	Port Canning	607 8
15	Scindia	12 10
30	Premier Construction	83 4
25	Tata Oil	18 0
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1385 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	296 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	82 12
5	p.c. Central India	512 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1420 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 14
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	150 0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13-0
7	p.c. Vishnu	650 0

NEW YORK COTTON

Traders Awaiting Bureau Report

FOSSICK ESTIMATE 10,950,000 BALES

Bombay, August 6.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless. Traders are awaiting the Bureau Report.

The Fossick Bureau estimates the crop 10,950,000 bales and if this figure is confined by the Bureau Report, there will be temporary improvement in prices. Weather continues favourable and steady satisfactory progress of the crop is likely to induce selling on advances.

It could not be said that either the Stock Exchange or the cotton market was interesting, the former rising slightly and the later ending irregular. There is no doubt that the Holiday in Liverpool exercised a restrictive influence on all markets.

LOAN PROSPECTS

Strong political pressure for an extension of the twelve cent cotton loan has descended on the Farm Administration officials, some of whom are reported to be doubtful regarding the advisability of any loan at all. Others said privately that they believe that a loan between 10 cents and 12 cents might be authorised. Mr. Chester Davis said that an announcement with regard to the loan will be probably made shortly after the Bureau Report on Thursday.

In view of a fairly large crop this year in the States, it is believed that loan on 12 cent basis will have adverse effect on both consumption and exports of American cotton. But Senator Bankhead is in favour of a higher loan. This state of uncertainty is bound to restrict operations in cotton.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened unchanged at 11.40 for October, which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was some trade buying which resulted in a rise of 5 points and October was quoted 11.45 which was the highest level for the day. In the afternoon session there was little business and the market closed irregular at a rise of 3 points to a decline of 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.90c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 3 points to a rise of 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.90c. per lb.

WORLD CONSUMPTION

Messrs M. and B. Stern state:—Market continued to be uninteresting. Western Belt needs rains, though the situation is not yet serious.

Fossicks Bureau estimate crop at 10,950,000 bales. President Roosevelt's taxation on higher income has been passed by the Congress and the Senate, which indicated an early adjournment of the legislature.

Garside estimates the world's consumption of foreign cotton for this last season at 14,150,000 bales against 11,792,000 bales, which will seriously reduce the carry-over of outside growths to about 3 1/2 million bales.

The world's consumption of all growths is estimated at 25,464,000 bales, against 25,472,000 bales. The Egyptian Government published yesterday the acreage figures at 1,669,000 feddans against 1,731,958 in the previous season. Of this, Sakel area is 2,91,400 feddans against 419,502 feddans a year ago.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October 11.45 plus 05 (11-48 a.m.)

Lowest 11.40 (10 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

America: Cloth sales below output due uncertainties tax, loan and crop, but slight improvement in finished goods. Estimate world consumption foreign during the past season 14,150,000 bales against 11,792,000 bales; All cottons 25,464,000 against 25,472,000 bales.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Crop Estimates as of 1st August:—Fossick's Bureau 10,950,000 bales; American Crop Service 11,125,000 bales.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Early indications private cotton estimate 1,15,00,000 bales.

New York: Fossick's Bureau estimate crop at 1,09,50,000 bales. Weather generally favourable. Need for rains in the Western belt. Absence of speculation pending Bureau estimate.

New York: Crop prospects continue to improve Price-fixing for near months is increasing premium. Trade and speculative demand is very poor. Think well of selling distant positions on any bulge.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 5.

October	11.55—03
December	11.22+02
January	11.18+03
Middling Spot	11.90

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York, Aug 5

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	8
Amer Forn Power Com	7
Amer Forn Power Gold D	76
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	66
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	73
Columbia Gas	10
American Tel and Tel	132
Western Union Telg	46
Chesapeake and Ohio	46
New York Central	20 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	14
National Distillers	26
Amr Water Works 6 per cent	76 1/2
United States Steel	43
American Smelting	43
Int Nickel of Canada	28 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	16
Kennecott Copper	
Cerro de Pasco Copper	57
General Motor	39 1/2
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	29
St Oil of N J	48
Philips Petrol	23
Socony	13 3/4
Chase Bank	31 1/2
National City Bank	29 1/4
National Dairy	16 1/2
Mesk Machine	33

International Nickel has declared 20 cents dividend quarterly. General Motor has declared 50 cents dividend and extra dividend of 25 cents.

Total business 2 million.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—

October 123 December 118 January 116 March 117 May 114 at Cross Rate 4.95 7/8

Bombay Liverpool:+

Broach A/M 1936 214 Liverpool May 1936 5.93 Rs. 44 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—

Broach A/M 1936 214 New York May 11.11 Rs 35 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.95 7/8

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Generally fair.

CENTRAL: Generally fair to partly cloudy. Local showers.

WEST: Generally fair to partly cloudy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug 6

There was some tired liquidation in the local silver market and prices after opening at Rs. 71/4 declined to Rs. 71. London market was closed yesterday and Montreal silver futures advanced 10 points. The gold market was quiet but steady with a limited enquiry.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	70 14 6
Shravan delivery	71 0 0
Bhadarva delivery	71 5 0
Ready gold	34 12 0
Shravan delivery	34 12 6
Bhadarva delivery	34 13 3

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Aug 5

August 68.05 plus 10

September 68.05 plus 10

December 68.95 plus 10

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, Aug. 6.

NEW YORK.

Blue Eagle 9 cents.

Non-Blue Eagle 7 5/8 cents.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs.30

Copper Sheets Rs. 35

Copper Ashe Rs. 35-8-0

Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,629
Linseed	2,472
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	205
Gingellyseed	560
Groundnuts	3,186
Poppyseed	91
Castorseed	2,684
Rice	2,888
Myrabollams	640
Mowraseed	73
Gram	75
Jeowar	492
Barley	137
Bajree	1,081
	Tons.
Coal	2,390

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 5

October	11.43+03
December	11.23—01
January	11.19
March	11.14—02
May	11.11—0
July	11.03—07
Middling Spot	11.90

NEW YORK

New York, August 5

New York 11-55 A.M.—

October	11.40
December	11.25
January	11.21

New York Noon Call—

October	11.42
December	11.25
January	11.22

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 5

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	12,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the continent.	11,000

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, August 5

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10 3/4.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug 6

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Aug Nov

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Dec-Mar.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-June

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8

Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 to Jan

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Feb-Apr

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 270 1/4

Banks selling T T 268 1/4

Banks buying T T 265 3/4

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 560

Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 78 1/4

Banks buying T T 78

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 141 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 101 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATES—

New York/London 4.95 7/8 5th instant

Hongkong/London 2/1 1/2 6th instant

Shanghai/London 1/5 13/16 6th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 11/16 6th instant

Java/London 7 57 6th instant

London/Paris closed 5th instant

London/Belgium closed 5th instant

London/Switzerland closed 5th instant

London/Italy closed 5th instant

London/Berlin closed 5th instant

London/Stockholm closed 5th instant

London/New York closed 5th instant

London/Amsterdam closed 5th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-0-11 3rd instant £ closed 5th instant

Silver London Ready 30 3/16 3rd instant closed 5th instant

Silver London Forward 30 1/4 3rd instant closed 5th instant

Silver New York Ready 68 3rd instant 68 5th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 3rd instant closed 5th instant

London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 3rd instant closed 5th instant

Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money—Call 1 per cent.

3 Mos 1 3/4 per cent.

6 Mos 1 3/4 per cent.

Tone: Easy

INDORE SHARE MARKET

INDORE, Aug 5

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 22 24

Wheat Malwi Rs. 18 20

Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 19

Tilseed Rs. 40 45

Linseed Rs. 24 26

Gram Rs. 14 15

Lintal Rs. 14 16

Moog (green) Rs. 17 18

Moog (black) Rs. 12 14

Ajavan Rs. 16 17

Oil cakes Rs. 18 20

Maka Rs. 5 7

Dhana Rs. 24 34

Gongari Rs. 40 45

Cottonseed Rs. 13 15

Tuar Rs. 26 27

Chilies Rs. 118 145

Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 79 90

Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 70 75

Cotton Broach opening per candy of 784 lbs. 218

Cotton Broach closing per candy of 784 lbs. 216

Tea rates per lb.

Lipton 9 as. to 1/12

Brook Bond 8 as. to 1/10

Chandara Brand 7 as. to 1/10

Satan per Than.

Hukumchand 3/12

Kalyanmal 3/10

Swadeshi 3/15

Rajakumar Mills 3/14

Malwa 3/13

State 4

Bhandari 4

Shares:

100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 40

100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 57

100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 179

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd ordy 134

100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 104

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd pref 113

100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 3

100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 35

100 Binod Mills Ltd 145

50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co Ltd. 20

25 Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8

25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 1

25 Indore Co-operative Dairy 9/8/-

25 Bank of Indore Ltd 34

Hukumchand Jute Ltd 18

5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1

Bullion:—

Gold Bar per tolas Rs. 36/8

Silver per 100 tolas 68

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 5

Broach J/A opening 228 3/4; highest 228 3/4; lowest 228; closing 228 1/4

Broach A/M 1936 opening 214 1/2; highest 214 1/2; lowest 213 1/2; closing 213 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 192 3/4; highest 192 3/4; lowest 192 1/4; closing 192 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 137 1/2; highest 137 1/2; lowest 137; closing 137

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 27 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-8-35) Rs. 7 3/4

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 5.

September	0.91 7/8c
December	0.93 1/2c
May	0.95 1/4c.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 6

The local market was fairly active today on heavy short covering in Broach J/A delivery. Prices opened at Rs. 228 and advanced to Rs. 232. Bazar operators and export houses were free buyers. It being the end of the contract there is more inclination to close up open interest. Broach A/M delivery opened at Rs. 213/8 and after declining to Rs 213 prices improved to Rs. 213/12. There was moderate business and the tone was quiet but steady.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points. There was scattered business in the local market and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range, closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A. Rs.	231/4
Broach A/M. Rs.	212/12
Oomra D/J. Rs.	191/8
Bengal D/J. Rs.	136/4

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal—					
U. P.	... 151	146	142	139	
Panjab	... 151	146	142	139	
Rajputana	... 153	148	144	141	
Oomra No. 3	211	208	204	200	...
C P. No. 1	227	224	220	216	...
C. P. No. 2	218	215	211	207	...
Broach No. 2	... 242	239	235	230	
Punjab-Ame.	... 263	260	256	251	
Surat	... 313	310	306	301	
Rajpipla	... 313	310	306	301	
Navsari	... 318	315	311	306	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

22 Damji Kalianji Hingoli 15 on

150 Mitha Nathoo Hasi 140

100 Damji Kalianji Nabha 11 on

138 Toyo Podar Mill Koimbatur 302

110 Arjan Khimji Pusad 15 on

44 G G Kaisha and Co. Khandwa 204

96 Khimji Punja Khurja 143/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Bengal Superfine	154/155
Bengal Fine	147/149
Bengal F.G	143/144
Sindh-Punjab Fine	147/149
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	143/144
Wardha-Hingt	214/215
Nagpur Savner	216/217
Pundhurna	204/205
Yeotmal	204/205
Arvi	202/203
Ellichpur	200/201
Berar	198/199
Khamgaon	200/201
Mulkapur	196/197
Khandesh	196/197
Jalna/Sailu	196/197
Burwah Sonavad	199/200
Broach Fine	235/236
Punjab/American	260/265
Punjab/American mix	245/250
Cambodia	305/315
Miraj/Sangli	255/260
Compta Good	260/270
Bagalkot	255/260
Kampala	338
Busoga	348
Jinja	340/342
Manza	320/25

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh ...		253,656
Central India ...		109,543
Barsi and Nagar ...		108,688
Hyderabad-Gaorani ...		46,797
Berar ...		403,467
Central Provinces ...		96,226
Total Oomras ...		1,018,377
Dholera	119	194,942
N.-W. Provinces	96	35,127
Rajputana	21	50,623
Sind-Punjab ...		328,927
Broach ...		131,849
Coompta and Dharwar ...		92,155
Westerns-Northerns	170	72,952
Cocoanada ...		435
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	591	82,056
Persian ...		2,644
American ...		74,754
Egyptian and African	2,269	371,658
Comila, Burma and other sorts ...		1,155
Total	3,266	2,457,649

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 1st Aug

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,113	394,087
Japan and China	2,577	1,131,812
Coast Ports ...		29,456
Up-country by Rail ...		277,845
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan ...		12,339
Total	3,690	1,845,539

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 5-8-35	31000	38000
Receipts Yesterday 5-8-35	12000	11000
Exports to date 5-8-35	17000	39000
Stock at Ports 2-8-35	1082000	2408000
Stock Interior Towns 2-8-35	1121000	1134000
Stock Liverpool 2-8-35	565000	825000
Visible Supply 2-8-35	3114000	5238000
Quantity in sight 2-8-35	23000	29000
Quantity out of sight 2-8-35	30000	81000

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 36/8; Highest Rs. 36/15/6; Closing Rs. 36/14/6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 6/13/4½; Closing Rs. 6/13/9

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs 41/3; Highest Rs. 41/11; Closing Rs. 41/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 6/15/3; Highest Rs. 7/-/6; Closing Rs. 7/-/1½

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 24/12/6; Highest Rs. 25/-/0 Lowest Rs. 24/11; Closing Rs. 24/14/6

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 2/15/10½; Highest Rs. 3/-/6; Closing Rs. 3/-/3.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued By The Hindustani Native Merchant's Association)

Bombay, Aug 6

		Rs. a. p.
Khadi—		
Textile	per lb.	0 7 6
Bradbury	„	0 7 0
E. D. S. Group	„	0 7 1½
Sassoon	„	0 7 3
Century	„	0 6 9
Toyo Podar	„	0 7 6
Great Colaba	„	0 7 3
Long Cloth (full weight 38-40)		
Madari Brand	„	0 9 9
Daud Saheb	„	0 10 0
Long Cloth (Light Weight)		
No. 5202—5303		
Western	per lb.	0 10 9
Hindustan	„	0 10 9
Century	„	0 10 6
Long Cloth X Quality.—		
Appollo	per lb.	0 10 0
Century	„	0 10 0
Jam	„	0 10 3
Jam Mill (Sholapur)	„	0 10 1½
Textile	„	0 10 0
Spring	„	0 10 0
Digvijay	„	0 9 9
Long Cloth Satin Calander 34—42 In.—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 9 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 9 6
Century (Bugal)	„	0 9 4½
Pehlad Siwala	„	0 9 3
Hindustan (Tiger)	„	0 9 6
Western 92½—92½	„	0 9 6
Tijuri	„	0 9 6
Bharat Mill	„	0 9 1½
Sundri		0 9 0
Jubily	„	0 9 0
High Class Long Cloth—		
Alexandra 548	per piece	7 0 0
Alexandra 542	„	6 12 0
Kutiya	„	5 8 0
4141	„	6 6 0
50050	„	4 14 0
Long Cloth Vegitable—		
Apollo	per lb.	0 9 0
Century	„	0 9 0
Moon	„	0 9 0
Union	„	0 9 0
Suryodaya	„	0 8 9
Salita.—		
1215 Manchester	„	0 8 6
1215 Kalyan	„	0 8 4½
1215 Sasoon	„	0 8 4½
Dhooties 7—8—9 Yards—		
Spring Mill (Balance)	per lb.	0 11 0
Crown	„	0 11 0
Western	„	0 10 9
Hindustan	„	0 10 9
Barsi	„	0 9 6
Dhooteis 10 Yards.		
Spring Mill (Balance)	per lb	0 10 3
Hindustan	„	0 10 9
Barsi	„	0 9 3
Western	„	0 10 3
Crown 4310	„	0 10 3
Gin Coloured.—		
B 1515 Ratilal	per piece	8 0 0
1415 Ratilal	„	7 3 6
1579 MBW Century	„	8 6 6
Dhooti Mahin 44x10—		
115 Hirji Kurla	per piece	0 14 6
115 Victoria	„	1 4 0
2142 Western	„	0 12 4½
Lepad Big Size.—		
Crown	per lb	0 9 7½
Edsoo	„	0 9 4½
Century	„	0 9 4½
Tax	„	0 9 6
Hindustan	„	0 9 6
Rechal	„	0 9 6
Western	„	0 9 6
Apollo	„	0 9 3
Jam Mill	„	0 9 3
Jacob	„	0 9 6
Digvijay	„	0 9 0
Lepad Small Size—		
Century	per piece.	0 9 6
Tex	„	0 9 6
Dukdi Yards 12—13—14—		
5250 1 Keshri	„	2 5 0
9312 Sasoon	„	2 0 6
8712 Solapur	„	0 11 0

LARGE CROPS IN RUSSIA

Difficulty Of Financing

The Schwabach commodity review dated Aug. 6 states:—

The jump in Wheat values in Chicago cannot have surprised our readers, for in our last issue we stated that we regarded values in Chicago as low and certainly believed prices would work higher and drew strong attention to the black rust danger, which has become so deadly that estimates are current that the next U. S. bureau will reduce yield estimates on spring Wheat fully 60,000,000 bushels. Drought in the Argentine is now becoming very serious. Demand from the Orient during the coming season promises well. Experts claim that if everyone in every country were on full bread rations present supplies would be short of requirements. It must not be overlooked that whatever the situation in U. S. A. may become, as yet no actual scarcity is suggested in the International Wheat Market. Trade unfortunately remains disorganised and many countries find difficulty in financing imports.

SURPLUS PROBLEM.

The Canadian surplus is still a problem. It is yet early to count on disaster yields in Australia and the Argentine. Russia claims a very large crop but her forecasts do not always seem correct and her rapidly increasing population, with rationing abolished may prevent any heavy exports. As we stated in our last issue, European crops are shaping well and at present the big exporting countries cannot expect much help from European countries.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-8-9.

S. S. Silverash Rs. 3-14-6.

Shipment July Rs. 3-14-3.

Shipment Aug.-Sept. Rs. 3-13-6.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 3-13-9.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 3-14-6.

Kesar Rs. 14-4-0.

Saraya Rs. 13-9-6.

Java Spot F. 3.95.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1935

NEW BOMBAY LEGISLATURE

Bombay City To Have Only Nine Members

158 Territorial Seats In Assembly Of 175 Members

Labour To Elect 7 From Trade Unions And Women To Vote In General Constituencies

The Bombay Delimitation Committee appointed to draw up the scheme of constituencies for the new Bombay Legislature under the Government of India Act has submitted its report.

The scheme provides for 114 General seats, 29 Mahomedan seats, 7 Labour seats and 6 Women's seats and 19 others in the Bombay Legislative Assembly with a total of 175 members.

There will be 70 territorial constituencies—131 seats for rural areas and 27 urban. Bombay City will have 9 members (as predicted in "The Sentinel" on July 18) and three constituencies in the General seats.

There will altogether be 40 General and 23 Mahomedan constituencies.

The Legislative Council (upper Chamber) will consist of 26 elected members and 3 or 4 nominated by the Governor.

Labour members (7) are to be elected by the Trade Unions.

DETAILS OF SCHEME

The Bombay Provincial Delimitation Committee, which commenced its work in Poona on the 17th June has submitted its report to Government.

The Committee was appointed to consider provisionally with reference to the Government of India Bill, the delimitation of the constituencies for the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council under the reformed Constitution.

Mr. Justice N.J. Wadia, I.C.S., was Chairman of the Committee.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE

The Committee was constituted as follows:—

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia, I.C.S. (Chairman); Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M.L.C., Sardar Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik, M.L.C.; Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, M.L.C.; Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, M.L.C.; Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle M.L.C.; Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi, M.L.C.; Mr. J H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.; Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, M.L.C. (resigned); Dr. P. G. Solanki, M.L.C. with Mr. H.T. Lambrick, I.C.S. as Secretary. The Committee co-opted Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Sir John Abercrombie to represent Indian and European commercial interests respectively, the latter to represent Europeans also, Mr. S. C. Joshi to represent Labour and Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji (with Mrs. Wilkie Brown as adviser) to represent women. It also invited Mr. J. F. Gennings, Commissioner of Labour, to assist it in its deliberations relating to the representation of Labour and Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S., Backward Class Officer in connection with the question of reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Backward Tribes.

The Committee worked on the basis of certain proposals on the subject formulated by the Divisional Commissioners. Representations were received from various persons and bodies in response to the Press Note, dated the 5th June, 1935 and the Committee duly considered the claims put forward therein.

According to the Tables of seats appended to the Government of India Act the reformed Provincial Legislature in this Presidency is to be constituted as follows:—

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

General seats 114 (15 to be reserved for Scheduled Castes and 7 for Marathas); Backward Tribes 1; Mahomedan 29; Anglo-Indian 2; European 3; Indian Christian 3; Commerce and Industry 7; Landholders 2; University 1; Labour 7; Women (General) 5; Women (Mahomedan) 1. Total 175.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

General 20; Mahomedan 5; European 1. Total 26.

In addition to these, there will be not less than three and not more than four seats in the Legislative Council to be filled by the Governor, thus making a total strength of 29 or 30 seats.

70 Territorial Constituencies

In framing the constituencies, the Committee took the population as the main basis and it also took into account other factors such as voting strength, size or geographical position of the constituency, wealth or commercial or educational importance of the electorate, etc. where such considerations were of special importance.

The Committee has recommended 70 territorial constituencies for the Provincial Legislative Assembly. Of these 14 are urban constituencies and 56 rural constituencies. Out of the total of 158 territorial seats 131 are proposed for rural constituencies (104 Non-Muhammadan, 23 Muhammadan, 1 European, 1 Anglo-Indian and 2 Indian Christian) and 27 for urban constituencies (16 non-Muhammadan, 7 Muhammadan, 2 European, 1 Anglo-Indian and 1 Indian Christian).

The urban seats will thus be 17 per cent. of the total and the rural 83 per cent. There will be 40 General constituencies and 23 Muhammadan constituencies. There will be 3 constituencies for Indian Christians, 2 for Europeans and 2 for Anglo-Indians.

The Committee has also recommended certain constituencies to represent special interests, viz. 2 for Landholders, 1 for the University, 6 for Commerce and Industry and 6 for Labour. Seats have been assigned to these in accordance with the distribution prescribed in the Government of India Act as stated above.

General Seats

Of the 120 General seats (including women's and Backward Tribes seat which are proposed to be reserved in General Constituencies), 9 have been assigned to Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District. 26 to the Northern Division, 51 to the Central Division and 34 to the Southern Division. This distribution works out to a population of 135,913 per

(Continued on Page 9.)

NAGPUR FORGES AHEAD

Will Soon Have Number Of New Weekly Journals In English & Vernacular

NAGPUR, August 6.

Nagpur will shortly have a number of new weekly journals, both in English and in Vernacular.

The "Hitvada" which was up to now the semi-weekly organ of the Servants of India Society, Nagpur Branch, has become tri-weekly from the 2nd instant, while the "People's Voice" which had suspended publication in March last has re-appeared. The "Independent", a weekly paper, will bring out its first issue on the 15th instant, while the management of the "Hindavasi" will undertake publication of the "Spark" shortly. It is also proposed to start "The Hindi Nispruha" very soon.

Nagpur will thus have one daily, one tri-weekly, one semi-weekly, and six weekly journals as against two semi-weeklies and one weekly in 1930.—United Press.

ENTRANCE TO POONA WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

C. P. Move To Obtain Recognition Facility

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 4.

It has been decided to request the Governor-General-in-Council to re-consider his decision with regard to the recognition of the Entrance Examination of the Indian Women's University, Poona, as equivalent to the High School Certificate Examination of the C. P. High School Education Board.

It will be recalled that the Governor-General-in-Council turned down the request of the Nagpur University for such recognition previously.

B. Com. degree of Agra University was recognised as equivalent to the B.A. Degree of Nagpur University for the purpose of admission to the M.A. Course of the University.

The Nagpur University Union Society arranged a variety entertainment programme on Saturday last. There were songs and playing on musical instruments.

Away with the old-fashioned scythe: A snapshot on the Eastbourne Road, where even the men who cut the grass on the roadside, are supplied with mechanical grass-cutters, worked by a small petrol motor.

Mr. C. F. ANDREWS ILL

Sailing For Europe On Aug. 24.

ALLAHABAD, August 6.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who arrived here yesterday and was leaving for Wardha this morning to see Mahatma Gandhi, has been unable to do so owing to illness. He has been advised to stay here for two days more when, after seeing Gandhiji at Wardha, he expects to sail for Europe on August, 24.—A. P.

GIRL RECOVERED FROM WOODEN BOX

RAWALPINDI, August 3.

How a party of local police accompanied by some respectable citizens succeeded in recovering a girl said to be abducted from Hazara District has just come to light.

On receipt of information that the "wanted girl" was being concealed in a certain house in Mohalla Chowdhary Warris Khan, a party of police accompanied by a Zaildar and the Municipal Commissioner of the Ward hastened to the place and during the search of the house, recovered the girl from a big wooden box kept for throwing in linen.—A.P.

CULTIVATORS WILL SUFFER

C. P. Merchants Oppose Tobacco Taxation Bill & Urge Its Withdrawal

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, August 3.

A strong protest against the proposed taxation on tobacco and a demand for seats in the Provincial Legislature were made by the Provincial Conference of the Tobacco and Bidi Merchants of the Central Provinces and Berar, which met at Gondia on Thursday last, Mr. Maganlalji Ramjidas Jain, a Bidi merchant of Saugor and Delhi presiding.

Resolutions were passed recording their strong protest against the proposed Bill, as in their opinion, taxation of tobacco in any form, was bound to ruin the tobacco and bidi trade in the province, which has been built up by two generations of enterprising men without any help, encouragement or subsidy from the Government and it further pointed out that the Central Provinces Government could have no justification for taxing the trade in its infancy and process of growth.

Tobacco and bidi industries had afforded employment to many unemployed men in the province and thus the tobacco merchants and bidi manufacturers had rendered inestimable service to the people and the Government. Any taxation of tobacco would have a far-reaching effect on the trade and will encourage unemployment and kill the trade. The proposed taxation in the form of licence money was bound to create a monopoly in this trade in favour of certain persons and demoralise the ethics of the trade. It was further bound to put the poor agriculturists to loss and deprive them of the small earnings they could now make by the cultivation of tobacco and sale in the open market.

The Conference, therefore, resolved that, in the interests of the agriculturists and unemployed workers of the province and the general financial betterment of the province there should be no form of taxation on tobacco and the proposed tobacco taxation bill be finally withdrawn.

A Meerut message states:—Mr. C. S. Venkatachar, I.C.S., Rural Development Officer, U. P., is touring the whole province in August. He will attend all Divisional Conferences in connection with development work to be held at Bareilly, Cawnpore, Agra, Fyzabad and Jhansi.

Silk Factory For Mysore

Japanese Merchant's Big Enterprise

PLAN TO REVIVE SILK INDUSTRY AND RESTORE MYSORE ITS PRISTINE GLORY UNFOLDED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A leading Japanese merchant is now contemplating the establishment of a new Textile Factory in Mysore, with the latest Japanese lay-out, for the manufacture of silk goods on an extensive scale in India.

Mysore has been chosen as the site for this new factory as it was known that in olden days, silk industry was flourishing well in that province, and the Japanese merchant hopes to make Mysore once again the home of this ancient industry in India.

These facts were gathered by a "Chronicle" representative in an interview with His Excellency Matsushima, Ambassador-Extraordinary, Japan, to-day.

His Excellency said that though this was the first time that a special Ambassador had been sent by the Government of Japan for the inspection of the diplomatic and consular offices situated in different parts of the world, yet there was no special significance attaching to this move. It was simply intended to promote collaboration between "the Foreign Office and our diplomatic and consular offices in foreign countries."

When asked whether it was a fact that some enterprising Japanese industrialists contemplated starting a new Steel Factory in Northern India, His Excellency Matsushima said that he had no idea of any such move on the part of his countrymen. In this connection His Excellency pointed out that there was already a Steel Factory in existence in the neighbourhood of Calcutta controlled jointly by Japanese and Indian capitalists.

SILK FACTORY IN MYSORE

A leading Japanese merchant was now, however, planning to establish a new Textile Factory in Mysore for the manufacture of silk goods in India. The factory would be equipped with the latest Japanese lay-outs.

"Is there any special reason in choosing Mysore as the site for this new factory." Yes. The silk industry was known to flourish well in olden days in Mysore. By the establishment of this factory the gentleman hopes to make Mysore once again the home of the silk industry in India.

Asked if Japan contemplated taking any measures to prevent the repetition of any further incidents in the "Fents Import" industry His Excellency replied: "It is up to the Government of India to take preventive measures in regard to future occurrences of such alleged incidents."

His Excellency, to a further question, said that his tour programme does not include East Africa. He would be leaving for Colombo on Thursday and from there he would visit Iran, Iraq and Turkey. His Excellency arrived in Bombay from Delhi after his tour of Afghanistan.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE ON WOMAN

Victim's Body With Tied Hands And Cut Nose Found In Well

JAWAD, August 6.

Considerable excitement prevails here over the recovery of the unidentified dead body of a woman, which was found floating in a well. The hands of the deceased were tied behind her back with a rope, while her nose was chopped off.

The Police suspect foul play and are carrying investigation vigorously.—United Press.

WORKERS WELCOME RELEASED LEADERS

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, August 4.

Under the auspices of the Ahmedabad Congress Socialist Committee, a public meeting of the mill workers of Ahmedabad was held in Kamdar Maidan, Sarangpur Road to give a hearty reception to the recently released Labour leaders, Messrs Chandravadan Shukla, Niru Desai, Babu Patel.

Mr. Dinker Metha, welcoming the released leaders, declared that inspite of their arrests, the struggle of the workers has not ceased. But on the other hand has been gathering strength.

SPECIAL COURT TO TRY DACOITY CASES

MORAR (Gwalior), Aug. 6.

In order to hear and decide cases of persons who are arrested by the State Police on charges of committing dacoities in the district of Bhitarwar during the last year, a court of Special Judges has been established here under the orders of the Gwalior State Government.—United Press.

DANCING GIRL'S ROOM MYSTERY

LASKER, August 6.

Mystery shrouds the death of a man, whose dead body was found lying in the room of a dancing girl in a house at Madhoganj. The 'post mortem' examination report reveals that the death was due to opium-poisoning.

The Police suspecting foul play arrested the dancing girl and removed her to their custody pending completion of their investigation.—United Press.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION
will close
TO-DAY
7th AUGUST
ENTRY
COUPONS
will be available
from
SUNDAY
EDITIONS
of
21st JULY
28th JULY
&
4th AUGUST
Send any number of
Entries

Queen Receives Royal Garden Party Guests

The King and Queen acted as host and hostess to hundreds of guests when the Royal Garden Party took place at Buckingham Palace on July 25 last. Queen Mary with the Prince of Wales (standing immediately behind her) receiving the guests. Picture taken from the roof of Buckingham Palace.

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